THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,064—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
2-4 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8 3-0
2-0 12-0		22-8 13-0
5-0 13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	24-0 15-0
8-0 18-0		28-0 18-8
4-0 18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	34-0 19-0
8-0 20-0		38-0 20-0

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clare are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st ,,
B.L. ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th April.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	680	R. Harvey	2nd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	L. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T Weighell	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	R. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	13th Mar.
THAMES	4200	800	W. A. Seaton	27th Mar.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April 1890.
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th March 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
a MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H. P.	To sail
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	15th March.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	550	21st March,

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the flay previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Feb. 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN—CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free application,

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well-known passenger steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL direct on or about 8th April.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.
For particulars to passage money, Cabin plans &c apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 9th March after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 5th March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LOODIANA" 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY 6th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th March.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
ML ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell	17th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th ,,
M BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	12th April.
L NUBIA	3351	T. G. Knox	26th ,,
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th Feb. 1890.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.
INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.
A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row; Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

		Cash prices. Rs. as.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes	each	0 10
Eighteen-Penny do. do.	,,	1 0
Two-Shilling do. do.	,,	1 4
Three-Shilling do. do.	,,	1 14
Five-Shilling do. do.	,,	3 0

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c	Rs.	4 8
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	,,	9 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	,,	15 0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c	,,	30 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c	,,	72 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colours, &c	Rs.	6 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c	,,	13 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	,,	22 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c	Rs.	15 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c	,,	35 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c	,,	52 0

And other sizes.

For Colours contained in all the above boxes, see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.

GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 4-8 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 1 per month in advance postage extra.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS
AND
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
PLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

PLANE TABLE COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WHY SHOULD WE CARE FOR INFLUENZA OR ANY OTHER FEVER?
READ THE FOLLOWING UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL :—
THE JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
Bombay, 27th Feb. 1890.

DEAR DR. BATLIVALLA,

YOUR AGUE-MIXTURE is doing wonders. There have been several men employed in the above Mills who have been subject to the epidemic fever which is at present raging in Bombay, especially among the Mill hands, and I feel it my duty to say that your Mixture has given relief to almost all the workmen from my Mill who were suffering under it.

Yours faithfully,
DAMODAR NATHOOBHAI, Manager.

BATLIVALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE, as BATLIVALLA's AGUE PILLS, may be had from Dr. H. L. BATLIVALLA'S MATOONGA DISPENSARY, Dadur. Also of Messrs. KEMP and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., &c., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per Bottle.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRES AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

THE PIANOFORTES
BY
MESSRS. J. BLUETHNER OF LEIPZIG

ARE acknowledged by Professionals to be the finest toned PIANOS ever manufactured, and we guarantee them to keep in tune for a longer period than even the highest priced PIANOS.

The PIANOFORTE FACTORY OF MESSRS. J. BLUETHNER s the largest in Europe and turns out over 3,000 Instruments yearly, which is equal to 250 monthly, 10 daily, or one PIANO every working hour of the day.

We beg to invite Inspection of the second Shipment of these splendid instruments, just to hand.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE AT

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE INDIAN EMPIRE AND BURMAH FOR
MESSRS. J. BLUETHNER'S
WORLD RENOWNED PIANOFORTES.

PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY,
The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," has an enormous sale. Guaranteed pure and wholesome, and of delicate fragrance.
Per dozen, Rs. 24.

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & Co., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS
FREE FROM MERCURY.
FOR BILE, LIVER, INDIGESTION, &c.
OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. The Safest Patent Medicine.
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. Free from Mercury.
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. The Oldest Patent Medicine.
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. The Best Family Aperient.
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For Liver.
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For Bile.
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For Indigestion.
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For Heartburn.
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For Acidity.
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, For Sick Headache.
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, In use Amongst all Classes.
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, In use Eighty Years.
COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, In use Everywhere.
COCKLE'S PILLS—For Liver.
COCKLE'S PILLS—For Bile.
COCKLE'S PILLS—For Indigestion.
COCKLE'S PILLS—For Acidity.
COCKLE'S PILLS—For Heartburn.
COCKLE'S PILLS—For Sick Headache.
COCKLE'S PILLS—For Flatulency.
COCKLE'S PILLS—The Oldest Patent Medicine.
COCKLE'S PILLS—The Safest Patent Medicine.
COCKLE'S PILLS—The Best Patent Medicine.
COCKLE'S PILLS—The Oldest Family Medicine.
COCKLE'S PILLS—The Safest Family Medicine.
COCKLE'S PILLS—The Best Family Medicine.
COCKLE'S PILLS—Made of Best Drugs.
COCKLE'S PILLS—Free from Mercury.
COCKLE'S PILLS—In use Everywhere.
COCKLE'S PILLS—In use Eighty-four Years.

COCKLE'S COMPOUND ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
In Use Eighty-four Years.
May be had throughout India.
In Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.
18, New Ormond-street, London.

SYDNEY CARLETON AND CO.,
(Wholesale and Retail Exporters and Importers)
CIGARS!
CIGARS!!
CIGARS!!!
Without exception acknowledged to be the cheapes and best in the market.
The choicest brands of pure
JAVA!
SUMATRA!!
DINDIGUL!!!
PONDICHERY AND TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO,
Elegant in shape and of delicate aroma.
NOTE.—Over 20 per cent. below the usual marke prices.
Price List and Samples, on application, sent to al outstation clients free.
Apply
SYDNEY CARLETON AND CO.,
4, Medows Street, Fort,
and
221, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8 postage free.

WANTED.
A GOOD CARDROOM OVERLOOKER for a mill upcountry. A really first class native or Parsee preferred. Good wages given.
ALSO
A COMPETENT FITTER to fit up a small mill with Asa Tees' Machinery (expected in April next).
Address J. D., care of Post Office, Bombay. (to await arrival)

MARCKS AND Co., Ld., undertake ELECTRO PLATING and GILDING in all it branches—Household requisites such as Spoons, and Forks, Dishes, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, &c, &c., in daily use; may be substantially renewed at trifling cost.
MARCKS AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MONDAY, 3RD MARCH,
TUESDAY, 4TH MARCH,
AND
THURSDAY, 6TH MARCH,
IN CONNECTION WITH LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR AND FETE,
Under the immediate Patronage of
H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY
AND
T. R. H. the DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
THE
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA
ENTITLED
"BLUE BEARD,
OR
FICKLE FATIMA AND THE FATAL KEY,"
BY
CAPT. E. A. P. HOBDAY, R. A.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Bluebeard	Mr W B Hickie, Rl Fusiliers.
Shacabac	Surg H Marks, A M D
Corporal Selim	Mr H Corbyn, R H A
Ali Sloper	Capt E A P Hobday, R A
Fatima	Miss Pottinger
Anu	Mr W T Buck, Durham L I
Azuwoz	Mr M Goring Jones, D L I
Standeezi	Mr R Massie, R A

BLUEBEARD'S LATE WIVES—
Mrs Maurice Lloyd
Mrs Reinold
Mrs Scannell
Miss Borradaile
Miss F Borradaile
Miss G Kirkham

GUARDS, SLAVES, ATTENDANTS, &c., &c.,

Bombr. Calvert, R H A		Corpl Victor, Rl Fus	
Gunner Walker, R H A		Pte. Bull	"
Trumpeter Haynes, R H A		Power	"
Driver Bolton, R A		Graves	"
Driver Mitchel, R A		Tooley	"
Gunner Manly, R A		Bowles	"

ORCHESTRA.

String Band of the Durham Light Infantry by kind permission of Col. Lee and the Officers of the Regiment, under the direction of Mr. Healy.

NEW DRESSES! NEW SCENERY! &c.
Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Stalls and front row of Circle ...	Rs. 4
Dress Circles	" 3
Pit Stalls	" 2
Gallery and Bench Seats	" 1

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price the Gallery and Bench Seats.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
From 5 to 7-30 to 11 p.m.
Admission: Tuesday Nights, 8 annas. Other Nights Re. 1. Every Evening, from 5 to 7-30,
Admission: Tuesday, Rs. 1. Other Evenings, 8 annas (unless otherwise advertised)

THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SATURDAY FOR PRACTICE FOR LADIES ONLY, from 10 to 12-30.
TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.
SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30; and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from 2 to 4, Children's Matinee. Children under 12, free. Adults, 8 annas.

EARLY MORNING SESSION
from 7 to 9 a.m.
Admission, 8 Annas. Skates free.

THIS WEDNESDAY NIGHT.
Ladies Invitation Skating Party.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 8TH,
From 8-15 to 10-30.
First, Children's Spectacular Fancy Dress Carnival. Admission and Skates free to Children in Fancy Costume. Each child taking part in the grand march, will receive a present. From 10-30 to 12 the general public will be allowed to skate and not before.
Great attractions will be provided FUN.—FUN for our little ones.

General Admission Adults Rs. 2.
Reserved Chairs, Re. 1 extra.

THE s. s. DRAGOMAN chartered by Messrs. D. and C. MACIVER has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL *via* KURRACHEE, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignatures, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer; otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, March 1st 1890. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S LABOURDONNAIS are hereby informed that she is discharging her cargo in the Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent into the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.
A. SIMEON,
Agent, Messageries Maritimes Company.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1890.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instrumen s Act, 1881.
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st March, 1890.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LIMITED.

ધી નીજ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is here by given that a DIVIdend at the rate of Rs. 125 per share free of Income Tax is declared for the year ending 31th September 1889, payable to the registered Shareholders at the registered office of this Company No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort on and after TUESDAY the 4th March 1890, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 3 P. M. on production of share Certificates.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 1st March, 1890.

BEWARE OF INFLUENZA!
The only safe Remedy is
SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC.
ITS effect is sure and certain. A few doses ward off the most severe attack.
Can be had at all respectable Chemists, and at the Agent's,
F. S. MADON AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

EVERY-DAY REQUISITE.
SANTHA,
A DIGESTIVE EXTRACT OF TEA.
"The aroma and the caffeine are preserved, and the tannin is neutralised and rendered innocuous."
—*Lancet*, 4th May, 1889.
The only Safe Tea for Weak Digestions. Per Bot. Re. 1 and 1-12.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.

A SWIMMING ENTERTAINMENT will be given by the members of the above Club, under the patronage of
H. E. LORD REAY,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
On SATURDAY, the 8TH MARCH 1890.
ADMISSION, ONE RUPEE.
The closing time for all open events has been extended, to the 4th March.
Entries can be made to the Pavilion or to the Honorary Secretary,
A. G. N. HIND,
Esplanade Hotel.

MRS. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON.
BOOKSELLER, 135 KALKADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

LAW BOOKS.	Rs.	a.
Starling's Indian Criminal Law, 5th Edn, 1890.	13	0
Stokes' The Anglo-Indian Codes, 2 vols with Supplement	40	4
Collett's Comments on the Indian Penal Code, 1889	5	0
Henderson's The Law of Wills in India, 1889	16	0
Ghose's Law of Mortgage in India, 1889	12	0
Subordinate Judge and Pleader's Examination Questions (1869 to 1889) with Answers; by G. S. Mankar J. Jamietram Nanabhai, 1890	7	0
MEDICAL BOOKS.		
Robert's Practice of Medicine, 1888	12	8
Playfair's Midwifery, 2 Vols, 1889	16	12
Text Book of Human Physiology, by Landeis and Sterling, 1888	20	4
Flint's Human Physiology. 1888	17	0
Meyer's Diseases of the Eye, 1887	15	4
Anderson's Skin Diseases, 1887	15	4
Heath's Dictionary of Practical Surgery 2 Vols, 1887	19	0
Macalister's Text Book of Human Anatomy, 1889	21	6
Year-Book of Treatment for 1890	3	0
Stirling's Outlines of Practical Physiology 1888	5	4
Ashby's Diseases of Children, 1889	12	8
Lusbk's Science and Art of Midwifery, 1889	11	4
Jone's Diseases of Women, 1888	5	4
Money's Diseases of Children, 1887	6	4
Collie on Fevers, 1887	5	0
Heath's Minor Surgery and Bandaging, 1889	3	8
Caird and Catchcart's Surgical Hand book, 1889.	5	0
Leishman's System of Midwifery 2 Vols., 1888		
Cassill's Clinical Manuals	14	4
The Pulse; by Broadbent	5	4
Ophthalmic Surgery; by Carter	5	4
Syphilis; by Hutchinson	5	4
Fractures and Dislocations; by Pickering Pick	5	0
Surgical Diseases of Children; by Edmund Owen	5	4
Cassell's Manuals for Students of Medicine Elements of Histology; by Klein	4	8
Surgical Pathology; by Pepper	4	8
Surgical Applied Anatomy; by Treves	4	8
Clinical Chemistry; by Raife	3	0
Human Physiology; by Power	4	8
Materia Medica and Therapeutics by Bruce	4	8
Physiological Physics; by McGregor Robertson	4	8
Surgical Diagnosis; by Gould	4	8
Comparative Anatomy and Physiology; by Bell	4	8
Manual of Surgery; by Treves, 3 Vols	13	6
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.		
Edward's Practical Steam Engineers Guide	7	12
Rose's Complete Practical Machinist	7	12
" Key to Engine and Engine Running	5	4
Edward's American locomotive	5	8
Spon's Workshop Companion, 4 Vols	12	0
Zeauner's Treatise on Valve-Gears	7	12
Auchincloss' Link and Valve Motions	10	0
Birdwood's Industrial Arts of India	8	0
Family Crest Book, 2 Vols	26	4
Rosengarten's Architectural Styles	4	8
Templeton's Workshop Companion; by Hutton.	3	8
Hutton's Works Manager's hand-book, 1890	9	0
" Practical Engineer's hand-book, 1890	10	12
Simms' Levelling	5	4
Richardson's Steam Engine Indicator; by Porter	5	12
Spon's Mechanic's Own Book	3	12
Reed's Engineer's hand-book, 1889	7	12
" Hints to Sea-going Engineers	1	4
Lockwood's Dictionary of Mechanical Engineering Terms	4	12
Perry's Practical Mechanics	2	0
Read's Engineer's Log-book	0	15
Cryer and Jordan's Machine Drawing	1	8
Low's Machine Design	1	4
Unwin's Machine Design	3	8
Jamieson's Elementary Steam and Steam Engine	2	0
Jamieson's Text book of Steam and Steam Engine	4	8
Goodeve's Steam Engine and Gas Engine	3	8
Seaton's Manual of Marine Engineering	10	12
Goodeve's Manual of Mechanics	1	7
" Principles of Mechanics	3	6
Worthington's Physical Laboratory Practice	2	8
Everetts' Outlines of Natural Philosophy	2	4
Deschanel's Sound and Light	2	8
" Heat	2	8
Thompson's Electricity and Magnetism	2	8
Guthrie's Magnetism and Electricity	2	0
Stewart and Gee's Practical Physics for Schools		
P. I. (Electricity and Magnetism)	1	7
Smith's Cutting Tools	2	0
Cryer and Jordan's Applied Mechanics	1	12
Fanning's Treatise on Hydraulic and Water Supply Engineering	15	12
Dresser's Japan its Architecture, Art and Art-manufacture Rs. 31-6 reduced to	10	0
Pray's Twenty years with the Indicator	8	0
Reed's Engineer's Extra First class Examination by Thorn	3	0
Monis's Structure of the Cotton Fibre	2	0
Ashenhurst's Weaving and Designing Textile Fabrics	7	8
Napier's Dyeing and Dyeing Receipts	12	8
Sansone's Printing of Cotton Fabrics	9	8
" Dyeing of Wool, Silk, Cotton, Flax Hemp, &c., &c., 2 Vols	13	0
Walmesley's Cotton Spinning and Weaving	6	8
Ashenhurt's Design in Textile Fabrics	2	8
Brook's Cotton Manufacturing	3	12
Marsden's Cotton Spinning	3	12
Thomson's Sizing of Cotton Goods	5	0
O'Neill's Calico Printing, Bleaching, and Dyeing 2 Vols	17	8
Watt's Art of Soapmaking	4	8
Carpenter's Soap and Candles	6	4
Towler's The Silver Sunbeam	9	8
Saunier's Watchmaker's Handbook	5	4
Southwarde's Practical Printing	5	0
Brannt's Techno-Chemical Receipt Book	7	0
Wrinkles and Recipes from the Scientific American	5	8
Allan's Shipowner's and Engineer's Guide	6	0
Urquhart's Electro-Plating	3	0
" " Typing	3	0
Haslock's Watch Jobber's Handy book	1	4
Wrights 3,000 Practical Receipts	4	12
FRENCH BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.		
Bue's First French Book	0	8
" Second "	0	10
" Conversational First French Reader	0	8
" First step in French Idioms	0	14
" Short Stories from Modern French Writers	1	8
Hachette's First French Reader	1	4
" Second "	0	14
" Third "	1	4
Blonet's Class book of French Composition	1	8
La Fontaine's Fables; by Tarver	1	4
Moliere's Plays:—L'Avare, Le Bourgeois Gent-il homme, Les Femmes Savantes, Les Fourberies de Scapin, Le Malade Imaginaire, Le Medecin Malgre Lui, Le Misanthrope, Les Precieuses Redicules, Tatsuffe ...each	0	5
Corneille Le Cid	0	5
Voltair's Merope	0	5
Hugo's Hernani	0	8
Taine's Les Origines de la France Contemporaine La Revolution, 2 vols	9	8
Taine's Les Origines de la France L'Ancien Regime	4	12
Cassell's Lessons in French	2	8
Schneider's Conversation and Commercial Correspondence, French-English	1	7
Otto's French Conversation Grammar	3	4
Cobbett's French Grammar	2	
Voltaire Siecle De Louis XIV	1	4
" Mirope by Sanitsbury	1	4
Chardinal's First French course	0	14
Esclangon's " "	0	15
Ahn's " " "	0	14
" Key to "	0	14

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND
Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
and in the presence of
T. E. LORD AND LADY REAY.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY will give a representation at the NOVELTY THEATRE of the highly successful English Opera "The Yeomen of the Guard" by W. S. Gilbert and Sir A. Sullivan, on FRIDAY, the 14th March, MONDAY, 17th March, TUESDAY, 18th March, and during the following week, in aid of the funds of the European General Hospital and the Foundling Hospital.
Seats may be secured at SOUNDY and Co. on and after the 15th February.

SEPARATE DAY'S RACES.
ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH MARCH 1890.
ON THE MAHALUXME COURSE.
Price of Ticket of Admission Rs. 5 to admit a lady or a gentleman.
SUBSCRIBERS and OTHER TICKETS of the BOMBAY MEETING just closed will not entitle Holder to admission to Grand stand free, this day's Races having no connection with the Bombay Meeting.
Tickets can be obtained from LUDHA ISRAIM & Co.

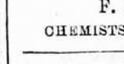
HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	G. N. Jones	3,600	400	22nd Mar. 90
KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips	2,700	300	5th April 90.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.
WERNETH HALL, A. Buck ..... 4,100 550 12th April 90
This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.
Cabins are all midship and forward of the engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 1, 1890.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, AND MAURITIUS.



THE first class P. and O. steamer TEDDAN, 1,628 tons, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. For freight and passage apply to
ESSA THAVER,
Khoja Mohla, Mandvie.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will take place at the Office (later Road Station W.) at 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 19th March.
A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of Awabai Bhawnagri Home for PUPIL NURSES in the compound of the Sir J. J. Hospital.
Plans and Specifications can be seen and printed forms of Tender may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.
Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Home for Pupil Nurses" will be received in the office of the undersigned, up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 17th instant.
A sum of Rupees 500 in cash should accompany each Tender as Earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case after the Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents, and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.
The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on receipt of authority from Government.
The Government reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.
Should a Tender be accepted the contract will commence, and subsist on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the Contractor.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 3rd March 1890.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.
THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.
OBSERVE!
It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.
Per Bottle, Re 1 and Re. 1-12.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 25th March 1890, and opened at noon on the 27th March 1890 for the supply of Stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 31st March 1891.
The term "more" to include supply of Stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender.
Lists of stores can be obtained on application to this Office.
Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas in this office.
Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank receipt as earnest money which will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tender.
Tenderers not complying with these conditions will be rejected; the accepted tenderer must execute an agreement, in the event of his failing to take it up his earnest money will be forfeited.
On failure of contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to consecate the whole or any part of the Security deposit to Government at his own discretion.
Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.
The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras,
T. T. VAUGHAN, Captain, R.A.
Ordnance Officer in charge.
Madras Arsenal, 1st March, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 570 OF 1889.

COOVERJEE MOORARJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant at present residing at Cutch Mandvee, by his constituted Attorney Ramjee Kbjee of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at House No., Vudnee Gadee, without the Fort in the City of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
LUKHMIBAI, widow of CUTCHRA, DOSSA and DAYAL CUTCHRA, both of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Khasai Chuckla, without the Fort in the City of Bombay ..... Defendants

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 2th day of January, 1890, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the above named Plaintiff.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the western side of old Jamlee Mohla Street in Mandvee sub-district without the Fort walls of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred square yards be the same little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 919, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage and beyond that by the house of Kolee Dhuma Badhia, on or towards the west by the public road called old Jambli Mohla Street, and beyond that by the house of Dhungar Mauajee Rambhajee, on or towards the north by a passage and beyond that by the temple of Shree Mahadeo and on or towards the south by a passage, and beyond that by the house of Dhungar Succaram Sunloo, and by the house of Kolee Shevar Pasia which said hereditaments and premises wholly belong to the said Bai Luckmibai and are of the estimated value of Rupees Twenty thousand.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the enforcement of the same) that they should, on or before the 15th day of March 1890, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 24th day of February 1890.
A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, RATNAGIRI.
For forms of application, &c., apply to the
Hony. Sec., Satara—Mr. G. SCOTT, Depy. Collector and Magistrate.
" Ratnagiri—Mr. K. N AGASHI, Accountant, Collector's Office.
" Bombay—Mr. PURSHOTTAM GOVERJEE MODY, Chief Ledger Keeper Store, Audit Branch G. I. P. Railway.
Sholapore—Mr. SITTARAM VISRAM SETT GHANDY, Accountant Collector's Office.

NOTICES,

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have REMOVED from THIS DAY our OFFICES from No. 9, Marine Street to Block No. 44, Elphinstone Circle, Second Floor, opposite the Custom House.
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Agents,
Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ld.,
City of Glasgow Life Assurance Co.
Bombay, 1st March 1890.

NOTICE.

DR. AND MRS. MULLER, living at Darlington, in the Count of Durham, would be glad to communicate with any parents residing in India who are anxious to provide a temporary home for their children in England. "For particulars apply to A. LUCAS, Dhulia, Khandesh."

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.
SCHOOL OF ART, ESPLANADE.
INTENDING Exhibitors are reminded that no articles can be accepted after the 15th instant.
The Society will pay freight on specimens of work done BY THE WOMEN OF INDIA, and will receive them as a special case up to the 20th instant.

NOTICE TO MILLS, RAILWAY COS PRESSES AND NAVIGATION COS
ALL sorts of Yarn Waste, Scrawl Rim Card and Spindle Bandings of every description, assorted Reels of Flower and China Ties to be had ready or made to order from the undersigned at very moderate charges.
IBRAHIMJEE JEELABHOY,
No. 216, Apjon Road, Bombay.

KWONG SANG LOONG,
DEALER in China curiosities of different kinds, Fancy Fans, best China Teas, Gold and Silver ornaments especially made in China, guaranteed of pure silver and eighteen ct. gold, good Manilla Cigars, and other sundries, with moderate prices, worth seeing and presenting, good Silk Handkerchiefs with embroidery work, and best Silk Piece-goods, &c. &c, Nos. 398-400, out Fort, Abdool Rahiman Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Advertisement dated the 20th February 1890, regarding a NEW SUPERINTENDENT WANTED for the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, it is hereby notified that the services of the person, who may be selected for the Post, will be engaged from the 1st of April instead of from 1st of May next, and that the latest date upto which applications for the appointment in question will be received is 15th March 1890.
By order
NARAYAN PANDURANG,
Secretary
D. S. I. and R. Institution.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, will be held at Allen Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 p.m.
(1). To receive Director's Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1889.
(2). To declare a Dividend.
(3). To elect a Director and Auditor,
(4). To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay 14th February, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of about 50 tons of TEAK SCANTLINGS in pieces, each 8 ft. 6" by 7" by 3".
Tenders must be made upon the Company's form, sealed and superscribed and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus not later than 1 p.m. (guns fire) on WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.
Specification and form of tender can be obtained from the undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING.
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, 1st March, 1890.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.)
NOTICE.
ACCELERATED SERVICE OF TRAINS
BETWEEN
POONA AND BANGALORE.

ON and after 1st March the train service from Poona (Ghorpoorie Station) to Bangalore and Mysore and *vice versa* will be as under, viz:—

Stations.	Time.	Fares from Poona. 1st Class. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Class. Rs.	a.	p.	3rd Class. Rs.	a.	a.
Poona ..... D	20-35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ..... D	11-23	15	5	...	7	11	0	3	0	
Hubli ..... D	18-25	20	14	0	10	7	0	4	6	0
Bangalore ... A	1-16	39	2	...	19	10	0	8	3	0
	D 13-56									
Mysore ..... A	20-8	44	8	0	22	5	0	9	5	0

Stations.	Time.	Fares from Mysore. 1st Class. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Class. Rs.	a.	p.	3rd Class. Rs.	a.	p.
Mysore ..... D	7-30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore ... A	13-41									
	D 14-12	5	6	0	2	11	0	1	2	
Hubli ..... D	9-35	23	10	0	11	14	0	4	15	0
Belgaum ..... D	15-52	29	3	0	14	10	0	6	1	6
Poona ..... A	7-41	44	8	0	22	5	0	9	5	0

The Southern Mahratta Railway is now the shortest, cheapest, and quickest route for passengers travelling from Bombay and Poona to Bangalore and Mysore and *vice versa*.
For the present passengers travelling from or to Bombay by this route should book to Poona, and drive about one mile between the Southern Mahratta Railway station at Ghorpoorie, Poona, and the G. I. P. Company's station there. Arrangements will shortly be completed by means of which the S.M.R. trains will run into the G. I. P. station at Poona, and passengers will be booked through between stations on the two Railways.
JAMES CRAIK.
Traffic Manager.
Dharwar, 20th February 1890.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LD.
NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 8 Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY the 4th day of March 1890, at 2 p.m. to transact the following business:
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1889.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas as a director made by the Board.
4th. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5th. To appoint auditors for the year ending 31st December 1890, and to fix their remuneration.
Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 4th to 17th March 1890.
By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th February 1890.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
HIGH CLASS.
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26	0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21	0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18	0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (*a*)		If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	" (*b*)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0	" (*c*)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4	" (*d*)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.
Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.
Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office.
N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if thus desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name
Address
Occupation
188
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.
* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, GHOTS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862 ..... £300,690
1875 ..... £988,156
1886 ..... £955 039
LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have EXTRA premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured at either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,505
GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8	1881	£4,873,299	5	1	
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	930
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	800	all	5 pr. ct.	389
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	230	1,100	1,100	60	700 x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	425
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	180
Fort	150	8,500	9,500	150	1,100
French	300	500	all	53	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	445
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	360	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	425
Mummar M	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Berar	1,200	800	800	45	510
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	88½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	325
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	290
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	570

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	15	100
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	425
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	20	200
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	25	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	800
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	580
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	25	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	25	500
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	425
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	20	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	701
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	50	500	25	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	715
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	400
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	880
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	25	325
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	245
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	810
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	570
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	780
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,850
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	25	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,085
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	5	1,565
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	575
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	305
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	1,040
Prince of Wales	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soondercla	750	1,000	1,000	30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	130
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	Nil.	265
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Syadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	235
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	330
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	475
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	685
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	875
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200	10 p.ct	200
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	60
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,050
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	765
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	90
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	170
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	42,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	363
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	80
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Pecurity Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld	19,000	25	800	Rs. 5-8	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	12½	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownuggore City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. Gtd per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,55
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranted 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd March 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·872
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·6
Dew Point	71·5
Relative humidity of Air	·788
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·7
General Directions of Wind	NNW, NNE, E, WNW, N.W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	232

From midnight to midnight.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is a REFRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Ward Election, Municipal Office.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, 2 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes, Cathedral High School, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Useful Knowledge Society, Asiatic Library, Lady Reay presiding, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, "Bluebeard," 9 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Olympia (s), from Cardiff; Bengal (s), London; and Labourdonnais (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kilwa (s), for Persian Gulf; and Bengal (s), Calcutta.

POLO.—There will be no polo to-day.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Ali Mahomed Moosabhoy reports having dropped somewhere in Shaik Memon Street Rs. 115, in currency notes, on Saturday last.

BURGLARY AT DONGRI STREET.—Premjee Vullubdass residing at Dongri Street, reports the theft of sundry articles, of the collective value of Rs. 263, from his room, on Saturday last.

FAIRS.—The annual fair of Syud Ebrahim Cadaree will be held on Wednesday next, at the Mahomedan cemetry at Daravie.—The Hooseinabad fair will be held to-day at Mount Road, Magazon, and will continue for five successive days.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES AND CASH.—Kemchund Davechund, a cloth merchant, at Mungaldass Cloth Markets, reports the theft of Rs. 837, in currency notes and cash, from a locked box in his shop, on the 27th ultimo. He suspects one of his servants.

THE JAM SAHEB, with his heir-apparent, proceeds shortly to Kallawad, with a large retinue, numbering over a thousand, for the fulfilment of a manta (a vow). After the completion of the ceremony, the heir-apparent will be weighed in rupees, and a large amount will be distributed in charity.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE ART STALL AT THE FANCY FAIR.—The Misses Wadia, who assisted Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Uloth, at the Art Stall at the Fancy Fair, were Miss Putlibai and her two sisters, the daughters of Mr. Dhanjibhai H. Wadia. Miss Putlibai, it may be here stated, has contributed to the new number of the *Indian Antiquary* a translation of the well-known Guzerati Ballad of the *Gujari*, as sung at Ahmedabad.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 6 o'clock:—

March	Remembrance—M. Curry.
Overture	Il Conte D'Essex—Mercadante.
Operatic Selection	Gustave III—Auber.
Valse	Cloister—Prout.
Galop	Polo—Martin.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GAMBLING AT CAMMATEEPOORA.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Cobb charged Dhurma Butchoo and eight others, before Mr. P. Ryan—Dhurma Butchoo with keeping a common gaming-house at Cammateepoora 2nd Street. The nine men were found gambling with cards and money on Saturday night last. The whole of the accused admitted the truth of the complaint, and were convicted. Dhurma Butchoo was fined Rs. 25; another, named Yelloo Rajaram was fined Rs. 15; and the rest were fined Rs. 10 each.

A STOWAWAY FROM KARACHI.—On taking off the hatches of the s.s. Kerbella, at present lying in the Prince's Dock, at 6 a.m. yesterday, a man named Hussein Mahomed was found hiding in the hold. It appears he had been employed on board that ship as a stevedore's labourer while the vessel was lying in Karachi harbour, and he was either asleep or deliberately stowed himself away when the hatches of the vessel were put on, on Thursday last. The man having been without food or water during the voyage was found in a very weak condition, and was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

MILITARY NEWS.

ON the 11th ult. the annual report of the National Rifle Association was issued; and in view of the fact that Volunteers will no longer be allowed to shoot at Wimbledon, and of the altered conditions in which in future Volunteer musketry will be accepted by the War Office authorities, the report has greater interest than any previous one. The report states that the expenditure on Bisley for the land and erection of ranges is £13,623, and thus the association at the end of November had a cash balance of only £1,027, some of which will necessarily be absorbed in ordinary current expenditure. This balance will be augmented by the sale, upon which the council have decided, of the Wimbledon freehold property, which stands at the value of £3,736, and of such items of plant as may turn out to be available. Under these and other circumstances the council are of opinion that the only means of placing the association on a reasonably sound financial basis is to appeal to the public for funds. They propose, therefore, at an early date to make a systematic effort to raise contributions by public meetings and by other means. The shooting provision at Bisley is stated to be a range of twenty-four long-range targets, of which sixteen will be available to 1100 yards; one of ninety 600-yard targets; another of twenty-four 600-yard targets; and one of twenty 300-yard targets; and two running-deer or man targets. Sporting rifle and revolver ranges will also be provided for, and, should it be desired for special purposes, long ranges up to 2000 yards or more could at any time be laid out. Having been strongly advised that incorporation would place the association in a position to deal more effectively with many matters, the council are taking steps for obtaining a Royal charter.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A SAFFRON TRADES MARK CASE.

JOSE FORREGROSA VARQUERY *vs.* PRAGJEE HURJEE AND TWO OTHERS.

THE plaintiff, an inhabitant of Spain, prayed by his constituted attorney, Khatao Ludha, that the defendants might be restrained by an injunction of the Court from importing or selling any cases of saffron bearing a label in colourable imitation of the labels used by the plaintiff; that an account be taken of the profits made by the defendants; and that they be decreed to pay to plaintiff the amount of such profits, or Rs. 5,000 as damages, delivering up to plaintiff all cases of saffron in their possession, bearing an imitation of the plaintiff's label in order that such labels might be removed. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw and Kanga appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham with Mr Jardine instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that for some years past he had been importing into and selling in Bombay saffron packed in cases; and in 1883-84, he commenced to affix to them a red label bearing the device of a lion. In 1887 it was slightly altered and registered in Spain as his trade mark. He urged that he was entitled to the exclusive use of such labels, and that they were his trade marks. The saffron bearing those labels, was of a superior quality, and had acquired a great reputation in the Bombay market. The defendants had recently been importing into and selling in Bombay, saffron of an inferior quality in cases with labels bearing the device of a lion in imitation of the plaintiff's labels. The defendants' labels were intended, and were calculated to deceive by inducing purchasers to buy their goods in the belief that they were buying those of the plaintiff, and purchasers had in fact been so deceived. The plaintiff had asked the defendants to desist from selling goods with labels in imitation of his labels, but they had neglected so to do, causing him considerable damage.

The defendant's affirmed that this plaintiff was not entitled to the exclusive use of certain labels which he claimed as his trade marks. The lion was a common mark which had for many years past been used by dealers in Saffron, and that no person had any exclusive right to use it. The purchasers of saffron did not buy for the label or ticket, but after inspection and examination of the Saffron itself. Defendants said they had been using the labels complained of for about four years, and they denied that they had imitated the plaintiffs label, or that their saffron was inferior to that of the plaintiff, or that anything had been done by them to deceive buyers. They submitted that they were fully entitled to continue to use the label, and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

After the plaintiff's case had proceeded to a certain stage, his lordship, with the consent of parties referred the matter to the arbitration of Mr. Haridas, manager of the firm of Jadowdas, and of Mr. Tejpal Godoo.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A MAGISTRATE DISPOSES OF HIS WIFE'S CASE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SADDU TUKARAM.

THEIR Lordships resumed consideration of a report made to the Court on the 4th January last by Mr. Walker, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of the proceedings of Captain J. Davies, Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmednagar, in this case, in which he was said to be personally interested, and in which his own wife was the real complainant.

It appears that the accused Saddu presented a petition to the Sessions Judge, stating that on Sunday evening, the 15th December, 1889, having hired his tonga by the month to Mr. W. H. Vaughan, he was driving him and his family to church, when he overtook Mrs. Davies's dog-cart, some little distance past the bridge, and as she was not driving fast, he, at his employer's request, passed the dog-cart and two other carriages that were in front of it. To do this he had to drive fast; but in doing so he did not endanger either life or property.

On the following day, simply on his own horse-keeper's statement, the magistrate fined him twenty rupees, and refused to hear another word. The petitioner submitted to the Sessions Judge that the case having really been brought by the Magistrate's own wife, although nominally the horsekeeper appeared as prosecutor, Captain Davies should not have heard it, but should have sent it before the District Magistrate for a fair trial; and this latter mode of procedure was suggested to the Magistrate by Mr. Vaughan, but the Magistrate refused to listen to it.

Mr. Walker, the Sessions Judge, in reporting the proceedings to the High Court, stated that the accused was convicted on a summary trial of rash and negligent driving under section 31 clause 3 of Act 7 of 1867, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20. The affidavits made in the Sessions Judge's Court by the accused and Mr. W. H. Vaughan showed, first, that the magistrate was personally interested, as his wife was virtually the complainant, and an objection to his hearing the case was taken on this ground; next, that the magistrate did not take the evidence for the defence. The record showed that two ladies were in the complainant's carriage, Mrs. Maunsell and another lady; and it set out that as the case was reported to the magistrate by several persons who were outside the Protestant church at the time, and witnessed the furious driving of the accused; for that reason the magistrate did not consider it necessary to take further evidence. The conviction (the Sessions Judge remarked) must be set aside on the ground that the magistrate did not hear the evidence for the defence, and could not base his decision on information given him out of court; and that he be further called upon to report whether, as alleged, the complainant was his servant, and that the magistrate's wife was in the carriage, and whether an objection was taken before the decision to the magistrate hearing the case on the ground of his being personally interested, and if so, why the magistrate did not make a note of this objection. According to the record the complainant was made to say that he was driving the carriage, but both the affidavits in question set out that this was not so, and one of them stated that the magistrate's wife herself was driving. If the facts occured as alleged in the affidavits the magistrate (Mr. Walker remarked) acted unjustifiably in disposing of the case himself at once; and the Sessions Judge trusted the High Court would point out to the magistrate the grave impropriety of his conduct in deciding the case on statements made to him out of court, and in not hearing the defence fully. The fine had been paid and should be refunded.

Their lordships directed that copies of the Sessions Judge's report and of the two affidavits accompaning it, should be sent to the Cantonment Magistrate, and that he be called upon to furnish a report and explanation on the several points indicated in the Session Judge's report.

The Cantonment Magistrate furnished an explanation, as required, to the District Magistrate, which the latter forwarded to the High Court on the 11th February last. Captain Davies said that the complainant in the case was his syce, and that his wife was in the carriage with another lady, Mrs. Maunsell, wife of Surgeon Maunsell. No objection was taken before the decision to his hearing the case on the ground of his being personally interested. After he had given his decision, Mr. Vaughan, who was present in the Court, asked if he (Captain Davies), would not refer the case to another Court, when he replied that he had given his decision and could not alter it. The statement of the complainant should have been that he was driving with Mrs. Maunsell and another lady to the Garrison Church, and not that he was driving them. Captain Davies said he regretted that he, through error, misinterpreted the words of the complainant in taking down his statement. His wife was driving the dog-cart when the tonga of the accused passed it. He pointed out that his wife was not more an interested party than other people going to the Church whose lives and limbs were endangered by the rash driving of the accused. While the complainant was making his statement, Mr. Vaughan interrupted the court and said that the ponies the accused was driving got out of hand, thus admitting that the pace at which they were going was fast. Mrs. Maunsell, Mrs. Walker, wife of the Sessions Judge and the two Misses Wright could have been called as witnesses for the prosecution, but being unwilling to bring ladies into his court in the heat of the day, he took the evidence of his syce only.

Mr. Justice Birdwood in delivering the decision of the court, said: In Imperatrix vs. Lahana walad Marathi B. H. C. Criminal Ruling of the 15th February 1887, this court held that a magistrate who was one of several persons obstructed by a person driving on the wrong side of a road could not himself as having been personally interested in the case, try the offender under sections 28 and 29 of Bombay Act 7 of 1867. So also in the present case, we must hold that the Magistrate was "personally interested" within the meaning of section 555 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as it was his wife who was driving the dog-cart for passing which the accused has been convicted of rash and negligent driving, and sentenced under clause 3 of section 31 of the Bombay Act 7 of 1867. The conviction and sentence must therefore be reversed; and the fine if paid be refunded. It was extremely improper of the magistrate, in desposing of the case, to rely in any way on statements made to him out of Court. Section 244 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ought to have been more carefully followed. Any person aggrieved may now commence proceedings, if so advised, on a new complaint before another magistrate.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

March 5.—Rajpootana Sky Races.
6.—Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Annual General Meeting.
Review of Troops by H.R.H. Commander-in-Chief 5-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, "Blue Beard."
7.—Masonic Conversazione at the Secretariat to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, 9 p.m.
8.—Yacht Club Dinner to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.
Rajputana Sky Races.
Swimming Competition, B. S. C., Back Bay Baths.
Yacht Club Regatta.
10.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Distribution of Prizes, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, H. E. the Governor presiding.
Lecture by Mr. W. E. Hart, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.
12.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Entertainment by Natives of Bombay to the Hon'ble Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., C.I.E.
13.—Prince Albert Victor arrives at Baroda.
14.—Lady Reay lays foundation-stone of Wesleyan Military and Naval Church, Colaba.
Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Meeting.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society, the "Yeomen of the Guard," Novelty Theatre' in aid of European General Hospital and Foundling Hospital Funds.
15.—Dinner in Town Hall to the Hon'ble Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., C.I.E., by members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Meeting.
17.—Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society, the "Yeomen of the Guard," Novelty Theatre.
18.—Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society, the "Yeomen of the Guard," Novelty Theatre.
22.—Expected arrival of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor.
24.—Expected Arrival of Lady Harris.
25.—W. I. V. A. Association Tournament.
26.—Departure of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor.
W. I. V. A. Association Tournament.
27.—Dinner to H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, Byculla Club.
Apr. 12.—Expected departure of Lord and Lady Reay.
14.—Expected arrival of Lord Harris.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nedjed s—900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 1045 bales, cotton, and 139 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 2,200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 724 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 4,887 bales cotton, Lyons and Co; 421 balescotton, A Sabapathy Mand Co; 1,000 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 124 bales cotton, J. Danjee; 1,500 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 150 cwts myrabollams F. Fischer and Co; 300 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—2,000 cwts wheat, John L. Kersten; 250 cwts coir yarn, M Moolji; 10 bales hemps, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Draco s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Draco s—450 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 866 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Dragoman s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and; 2,060 bales cotton, 2,009 cwts rapeesed and 279 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brother; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

K Companion s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers Co 4,002linseed, and 270 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 10 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 255 bales cotton and 400 ¼ cwts mustardseed ABlascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1000¼ cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 575 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Cameron s—1,999 cwts poppyseed and 11,492 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—3,599½ cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 475 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Killick Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 300 bales cotton, and 100¼ cwts groundnuts, E Spinner and Co; 4,002 cwt gingellyseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Glenelg s—440 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Glenelg s—850 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 730 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—900 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 900 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Yeddo s—1,010 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 318 bales cotton Glade and Co; 648 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—75 bales twist, The Sun Mills; 45 bales twist The Jamshed Manufacturing Co; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co, 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 325 bales twist, NB Mody and Co; 20 bales twist, O Khetsey; 100 bales twist The Alliance Cotton M Co; 173 tons old iron, R Tyabjee and Co; 300 bales twist, R S Woonwala and Co; 100 bales twist, Jamshedjee Bro and Co.

Venetia s—38 bales cotton, G Mungulchand; 50 bales twist, H A Esmall and Co; 175 cwts broken glass, C Nanjee; 100 cwts lead and 56 cwts broken glass, D M Currimbhoy Nanjee; 77 cwts cloves, A Hunsraj; 25 bales twist, The Bombay Cotton M Co; 42 cwts cloves, T E Moteewala; 200 bales twist, B M H A Rahiman.

FOR KOBE.

54 enetia s—100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; bales twist, J Fleming and Co.

Bsagno —20 bales twist, The Jamshedjee Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Venetia s—202 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—360 bales twist, John Campbell and Co; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 40 bales twist, O'Khetsey; 25 bales twist, The Sun Mills; 100 bales twist, F M Sons and Co: 35 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co; 50 bales twist, The Alliance M Co.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

209-89—Janardhen G—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs R H Vincent.

41-90—Shamrao P—The Bombay National Mfg Co vs Ahmed bin Essa Khulifa—Payne, G and S.

70-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Bai Kesserbai vs Lilladhur Shamji and others—Jefferson, B, D and K.

76-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Bai Shiv vs Tookaram Balaji.

Undefended New Long Causes.

711-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ebrahim Haji Jakeria vs Haji Abdul Latiff Balladina and another.

For exceptions to Commissioner's report.

401-84—Tyabji and D—Khutiza Begum and others vs Mohsen and others—Crawford, B, B and B.

Petition.

In the matter of the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, and in the matter of the Trusts of the settlement of Michael McCarthy, deceased—Roughton and B for petitioner, Charles McCarthy.

Postponed Long Causes.

179-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Narotum Crustnaji vs Bhugwandas Samuldas and others—Pestonji and R.

147-89—Shamrao P, for pauper—Hawabebee vs Shaik Mulung Shaik Oosman and others.

229-89—Payne, G and S—Dhunji Kessowji vs Dhunbai alias Sundrabai and others—Little, S, F and N, and T D and C.

Defended New Long Causes.

719-89—Payne, G and S—Aga Mahomed Tuckee, etc. vs Govindram Girdharidas—Conroy and B.

717-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Jaikissondas Gungadas vs Zanabai and another—Wadia and G.

473-88—Tyabji and D—Khetsidas Hurmukray vs Sobhagchund Dowlutchund.

603-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Dayal Bhimji vs Wagji Devji—Craigie, L and O.

614-89—Thakordas, D and C—Karmali Joosub vs Karmali Fazul—Payne, G and S.

662-89—Conroy and B—Javervahoo vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas—Little, S, F and N.

654-89—Nanu and H—Hormusji Maneckji Dadachanji vs Krishnarao alias Dadaji Madhowrao and others.

385-88—Ardesir, H and D—Raghoonath Ramchunder Balbapoo and another vs Veerji Rowji—Crawford, B, B and B.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

THE undermentioned Officers have been ordered to embark at Portsmouth in H M S Malabar, sailing 13th inst., for Bombay, Malta, Suez, etc. For Bedford Regt.—Lt. Col J S Price, Maj F J Harden, Capts F W Becher, A R Lloyd, W Aldworth, W S Child, G J N Long-Home, P T Westmoreland, T E Fowle; Lieuts B R Roche, J M Traill. J H Wansborough; Sec Lieuts E G Curtis, R P Stares, A F Finlay, S Goode, C C Onslow, G F C Saunders, J R Kennedy, F W Crawshay, R W Waldy, C Mackenzie; Adj Capt T Longridge; Qmstr Mr J Fox. For Bombay:—2nd Batt Border Regt.—Capt J P Wood. Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Capt P T Chute; Sec Lieut E Newham-Davies.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. S. C. N. Smith, Lieuts. H.B. Biddulph, C. J. N. Morris; Sec. Lieut. H. C. Sandford. Roman Catholic Chaplain'—Rev. F.J. Kelleher, 2nd Batt. Lincoln.—Sec. Lieut. R.M. Battye. Oxford.—Sec Lieut. W. S Prentice. 2nd Batt West Riding.—Sec. Lieut. R. H. Currie. 18th Hussars.—Sec. Lieuts. W.C. Williamson, H. J. T. Stewart, Medcal Staff.—Surgs. R. O. Cusack, E. F. Smith, N. Leader, R. J. Power, Sur.-Majs R. Exham. R. H. Quill, C. E. Dwyer. 2nd Batt. Scottish Rifles, Lieut. E. G. Wise. 2nd Batt. Yorkshire Lt. In,—Cap. W. W. Buttler-Creagh, 2nd Batt, Somerset Lt In.—G. H. Couchman. 1st Batt. Hants.—Lieut. H, G. Westmoreland. East Surry.—Sec. Lieut. A.K. Rawlins. Leinster.—Sec Lieut J. W. H. Lyon. 1st Hussars.—Lieut Hon. R. H. de Montmorency. Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. C. G. Keith; Maj. R. K. Parke.

1st Batt. East Kent.—W. H. Booth.

1st Batt. Connaught Rangers.—Lieut. A. W. H. Bell.

2nd Batt. Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Sec. Lieut. T. G. P. Lawrenson.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Sec. Lieut. S. E. Edwards.

2nd Batt. Middlesex—Sec. Lieut. H. G. Chandler.

Army Ordance Department.—Vet. Surg. W. D. Gunn.

2nd Batt. Royal Irish Regt.—Sec. Lieut. T. A. Andrew; Lieut. J. St. J. Knowles.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"R. A." SCOTCH WHISKEY. A fresh shipment of this VERY OLD Whiskey has just been received from Page and Sandeman, by their Bombay Agents—PHIPSON & Co.

WANTED.—Second hand GAS or WATER PIPES 1½ inch diameter. Iron rods one inch or one and a half in diameter. State price to X. Z. Care of this Office.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97 Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ESMAIL HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS !—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

A LADY offers very comfortable BOARD and LODGINGS to four or five bachelors. Place situated at Colaba on the Beach formerly Mrs. Taylor's Hotel.—Address P. O., Care of this Paper.

THOSE in need of Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, Plated ware, Fancy Goods, and Toys will do well to enquire Prices at SHROFF BROTHERS, before buying elsewhere.

WANTED a DIPLOMAED MONTHLY NURSE Apply to S. M., Care of this Paper.

WANTED,—100 (one hundred) tons first class MULMEIN TEAK LOGS size from 18 by 12' by 12'up wards half quantity being over 22 by 15" by 16 deliverein Bombay. Apply EXECUTIVE ENGINEER' Morvi State Kathiawar, who will receive offers up to 19th March.

WANTED,—200 (two hundred) casks of Portla d CEMENT delivered at Bombay. Apply stating Maker's name and size of casks to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Morvi State, Kathiawar, who will receive offers up to 10 h March.

REPORTER WANTED for an English Daily. Apply "B.," care of this office.

WANTED.—A good MANAGER, for a Mofussil Newspaper. Apply stating terms to "A. B. care of *Deccan Times*, Secunderabad, Deccan.

WANTED, a first-class ENGINEER for a small Mill. Apply to No. 120, care of this paper.

THE efficacy of MOTIVALA'S PREPARATIONS, viz., Cough pills, Dysentrodyne and Diarrhœa Drops Dinner Pills, Tooth powder and Ringworm Powder, has been certified by very numerous European and Native Gentlemen Merchants, Civil and Military officers and qualified medical practitioners. For Handy bills containing certificates of cures Apply to S.B.MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

TO LET.—"NESBIT HALL", an upper storied airy bungalow, on Nesbit Road, Mazagon Apply on premises or to MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, 23, Church St. Fort.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL, recently built near Gymkhana, occupies unrivalled situation, commanding extensive views. Bazaars and native population not contiguous. Airy rooms and not low-pitched.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Messrs. ROGERS and Co. beg to announce that they have REMOVED to their new office, 25 Hummum Street.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

LAWSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE, in good order, a Grand Piano, Rs. 550; a Quadrant Tricycle. Rs. 110. Apply to Captain BEAN, Tents, Wellington Lines.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GEYER & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.—A NEW BAKERY just established back of the late Mr. Freeborn's Mill, Falkland Road. Bread made of American Flour, 12 for one rupee. Apply to.—M. HEARSCH.

A ROAMER TRICYCLE.—Cost new Rs. 330 2 months ago—Owner going home, will part with it for Rs 275. Also a second-hand TANDUM. Cost new £45 offered for Rs. 300 net. To be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co, Ld., Bombay.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P., VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street Bombay

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, scale 1 pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay† Poona and Secunderabad.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERKAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84. Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886. PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATO

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*

"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY

Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS on the new PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE are now being made by BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.. LD. and can be supplied at the same price, as those made on the old principle. Price Lists free on application to, JOHN ROBERTS AND Co., LD. GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET. BOMBAY,

NOTICE.

MR. C. A GRAVES.

DENTAL SURGEON.

HAS REMOVED

from Medows Street to

ESPLANADE ROAD.

(next to National Bank of India) and Malabar Hill Road.

S. N. KOYAJI'S

AID TO THE STUDY OF ALGEBRA

With solutions of the Bombay Previous

Examination Papers (from 1876 up to date).

Price Rs. 3—Full cloth.

WRIST WATCHES.

Complete with Black or Brown Leather Straps.

Oxydized Steel .....from Rs. 25
Silver ..... „ Rs. 35
Oxydized Silver..... „ Rs. 40
14ct. Gold ..... „ Rs, 55
18ct. Gold ..... „ Rs. 59

Solid Gold wristlets in flexible chain, and other designs from Rs. 92 and upwards. They can be adjusted to take any Lady's Watch.

Performance and Durability Guaranteed.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

E OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bombay; SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay; WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL

ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA

IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the

MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered,

from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 Rs candle-power each).. 800
Do. do. 10 „ „ do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p... 180
GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE „ 1 anna „

F. FISCHER & Co.

NOTES

INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of two vacant pieces of land in very close proximity to the Mahim Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Under instructions of the receiver in the suit No. 259 of 1887, on account and at the risk of Govind Ramjee, the defendant and first purchaser, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises (if not previously disposed of by private contract) TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March at 3 o'clock in the afternoon *viz.*—

All that vacant piece of land, situate on either side of and in very close proximity to the Mahim Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The piece of land, which is situate on the east of the station, admeasures 28,418 square yards or thereabouts, and is well adapted for a large mill. A portion of the land has been quarried upon, and this would serve the purpose of a tank, or, at any rate, facilitate the digging thereof.

The other piece, which is situate on the other side of the said station, admeasures 12,796 square yards or thereabouts, and on account of its situation, is admirably suited for a chawl or range of buildings.

Both lots will be sold together or separately as may be found convenient or advisable.

For further particulars apply to the receiver's attorneys, Messrs. Mansuklal, Damodar and Jamsetjee, at their Office No. 91, Medows Street, or to the undersigned. Dated this 19th day of February, 1890.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, March 4, 1890. Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

THE advance of Silver to 44¼d. per oz., noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date, is confirmed by private telegrams; but Reuter repeats Friday's quotations for all Stock Exchange items, including Consols at 97⅛, reporting that £100,000 in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England. Government placed 3 lakhs of extra Wire Transfers on Bombay, and 4 lakhs on Calcutta on Saturday at 1s. 5 3-16d., which is the same as the higher rate obtained for the additional allotments on the previous day, but 1-16d. above the extreme price paid on Wednesday. Our last report contained the latest news regarding Cotton to hand from Liverpool and New York.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay's return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	2,48,553
„ „ Branches.....	Inc.	„	4,87,020
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	13,85,133
Government Securities	Inc.	„	45,368
Loans.....	Inc.	„	5,27,077
Bills Discounted.....	Dec.	„	2,44,424
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	83,898
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Inc.	„	1,332,009

Uninfluenced to any great extent by further Government manipulation during the period covered by the statement issued this afternoon, the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance showed an increase on Saturday of over 13¼ lakhs, which is not surprising, seeing how much current export business is restricted by some of the present conditions of the trade. It will be seen from the figures which we give above, that there had been a considerable accession to Private Deposits, and though loans had sensibly increased, there had, on the other hand, been an appreciable decrease in Bills Discounted, the trade demand showing a net falling off of some 11 lakhs.

COTTON.—The dull feeling which came over the market here last week has been rather intensified to day, enquiry for ready stuff at current rates, both from the Mills and shippers, having been almost absent, while for forward contracts there has also been no demand. About 300 bales altogether are reported to have changed hands to-day, consisting in equal quantities of Mowa, at Rs. 219-20; Bhownuggur at Rs. 226; Broach, at Rs. 248; Karanja, at Rs. 210; and Bengal, at Rs. 188 per candy, the market closing dull, but without quotable change in rates.

WHEAT has been very quiet to-day, only a small business having been transacted; and the price of Pessy has given way to the extent of one anna per cent., 91 per cent. being now quoted at Rs. 4-6-6, and 85 per cent. at Rs. 4-5-6 per cwt.; rates for other descriptions being unaltered, but generally lacking the test of actual business.

SEEDS.—With the advancing Exchange and high rates of Freight, exporters are unable to operate at current prices, and accordingly transactions in this market continue on a limited scale. Linseed may be called 1 anna per cent. lower, at. Rs. 6-5-0 to Rs. 6-10-0; but for other kinds dealers ask previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	13,368	bales.
Wheat	11,202	cwts.
Linseed	11,394	„
Rapeseed	3,584	„
Gingelly.....	11,701	„
Ground Nuts	5,034	„
Castor Seed.....	979	„

FREIGHTS are quiet, with rates barely maintained, and no further engagements of importance have transpired to-day, the high rates demanded having stopped business for the moment.

EXCHANGE has been quiet at the advance of 1-16d. established this morning on Saturday's closing quotations, with only a moderate supply of Merchant's Bills. For three months' sight Credits we quote 1s. 5⅞ for late March, 1s. 5 11-32 to ½d. for April, and 1s. 5 3-16d. for early May delivery. A transaction was reported in Bank Demand, for delivery in the first half of April, at 1s. 5 1-16d.; and Telegraphic was available at the same rate, for transfer by the first mail of that month. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand.	1s. 5½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 5 11-32d.	„
Credits do.	....1s. 5 15-32d.	„
Francs do.	....1·83¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The early March settlement passed off very quietly to-day. Fours for cash, opened at Saturday's final rate of 98⅝, at which most of the outstanding bargains were closed; but this evening 98½ was quoted; while, for the end of the month, the rate advanced in proportion; 4½ per cents. being called 100½ nominal.

SHARES have been neglected on all lines, and beyond a decline of Rs. 5 each on Luckmidas Khimji and Manockji Petit Cotton Mill shares at our quotations, we make no change in our list this evening, rates generally being steady.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, March 3.—The barometer has fallen moderately to briskly in Guzerat and in the south of Central India, and slowly at the head of the Bay; elsewhere the change has an upward rise, rapid in the Punjab and brisk in the Deccan. The barometer is high in the Punjab, and the depression over Guzerat with steepish intervening gradients. Elsewhere the pressure is uniform. The wind is easterly over the greater part of the Peninsula and central parts of India, but is variable in Northern India. Its force is fresh over Saugor Island, Nagpur and Secunderabad. Temperature is high, except in Bengal, where the weather is cool. The sky is rather cloudy, except on the west coast and north-east of India. Few scattered showers are reported, principally on the Malabar Coast and in the Central Provinces. Showers appear probable in Central and North-western India.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd March 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	4	18	2	32
Teheran	3	6	1	...	55
Suez	3	7	43	...	32

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 3rd March 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	23	...	5
„ Karrachee ...	...	19	...	5
„ Madras.....	1	52	...	1

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 2.

10 p.m. ... ... 77·2

SUNDAY, MARCH 3.

6 a.m. ... ... 73·8
10 a.m. ... ... 79·4
2 p.m. ... ... 81·9
4 p.m. ... ... 81·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

TAYLOR—Feb 3, at Slough-place, Cuckfield, wife of H R Bentley Taylor, of the Madras Revenue Survey, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COOKE—HATHAWAY—Feb 12, at All Saints', Margaret-street, Henry Paget, son of William Major Cooke, of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park W. to Grace Bernard, daughter of late Arthur Hathway, of the Madras Civil Service, H E I C S.

DEATHS.

RADCLYFFE—Feb 6, at Peckham, Arthur Dod Walwyn Radclyffe, Engineer, formerly of Calcutta, aged 68.
REID—Feb 5, at Cromwell-road, Henry Stewart Reid, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 64.
ROBERTSON—Feb 9, at Wandsworth, Evelyn Elise Osborn, child of Alex and Evelyn Robertson, Calcutta, aged 15 weeks.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEALE—February 17, at Puri, the wife J A Beale, Dist Engineer, prematurely of a son, (still-born).
CHRISTIE—Feb 23, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lawrence Christie of a daughter.
CURRIE—February 9, at Shahjahanpur, the wife of W J F Currie, Opium Department, of a daughter.
MASTERS—February 17, at Bankipore, the wife of C C Masters, Barrister, of a son.
PHILLIPS—Feb 26, at Allahabad, the wife of Jas. Phillips, Khushrubagh, of a son.
RAINHAM—Feb 18, at 18 Victoria Road, Jamalpur, the wife of W J Rainham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

AMESBURY—ROBINSON—February 6, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Arthur Luckman, Frederick Cholmondeley Dering Amesbury, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, (Punjab), to Henrietta Ferris, second daughter of S. H. Robinson, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, and now of St. Leonards on Sea.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1890.

MISS FRANCES POWER COBBE, accepting our description of her as one of the "school who think the relief of human suffering a matter of importance quite secondary to the comfort of dogs, monkeys, and cats," addresses us a letter in protest against our remarks some weeks since upon the good work done by the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission. We have left Miss Cobbe to choose her own heading for her letter. She heads it "Consistency," and thereby implies that there is a plain contradiction between our defence of a law for preventing cruelty to animals, and our approval of the doings of a body of scientists who, in order to ascertain how chloroform can most safely be administered to men, administer it first to animals. We may allow the implication to pass, with the suggestion that it may not be so inconsistent after all to urge that man, as well as animals, is entitled to all the protection against suffering that can be given him, even when the protection is given him by science. Our position in regard to cruelty to animals, which Miss Cobbe seems warmly to approve of, was sufficiently well defined to warn her against attempting to establish any want of harmony between what we said in approving of the new Bill for Preventing Cruelty to Animals, and of the work done by the Chloroform Commission. It is not a long step from the general proposition that "the magistrate should not think more of the back of the bullock than of the stomach of the driver," to the other general proposition that the comfort of cats and dogs is of secondary importance to what Lord Bacon would have called the "relief of man's estate." So much for the suggestion that the two articles are in contradiction. Our correspondent confronts us and the Commission with the argument of that wittiest of Bishops—him of Peterborough—that a cat-skinner who skins cats alive, on the ground that the skins in that case are worth a penny a piece more than skins taken *post-mortem*, is not justified in so doing by the consideration that the extra penny will give his children a better dinner. We suppose the Commission have an answer to that, if it needs one—the answer probably that cat-skinning, whether *ante-mortem* or *post-mortem*, is not the only remunerative function to which human faculty can be applied, and that a cat-skinner confronted with the *res angusta domi* would do better to change his profession—say, become a Bishop or a journalist—than take to cruelty. This may not be a serious appreciation of the Bishop of Peterborough's argument; but to treat it more seriously would be to do it grave injustice. The cat-skinner, after all, cannot stand in the argument for the doctors of Hyderabad; his children's dinner makes a poor analogy for the safety that is given to human life by the result of these same doctors' experiments. If they are to be believed, they have established beyond doubt that chloroform can be administered with perfect safety so long as the respiration is maintained. This means that complete immunity against the most serious of the accidents of the operating-room has been brought within reach. When the allegation is that it matters absolutely nothing whether it was to gain this great end, or whether it was out of pure wantonness that four hundred dogs were experimented on, the question ceases for the moment to become one for argument. The argument can only be resumed when an understanding has been arrived at on the elementary question whether the common term "life" has the same value in all its applications—whether life is equally sacred, whether it has its seat in the organism of the statesman, or the poet, or of the Hyderabad pariah dog. The dominion that was originally given to man over the beasts of the field conflicts with the presumption of equality, and warns us against too narrow a limitation of the services which man is entitled to demand from the lower creation. In India the regard for life as such has developed into a superstition amongst some of the sects of Hinduism and its offshoots—a superstition, by the way, which is often found to be quite consistent with callous indifference to the well-being of the animals whom it is proclaimed to be a religious duty to preserve, and with much conventional brutality to women. Again, the case which Miss Cobbe presents to us assumes not only an equality in the value of life, no matter whether the organism in which it is found be high or low—a highly organized vertebrate or a rudimentary form scarcely removed one stage from the amœba—but an equality in sensibility to pain. Yet that is an assumption which Miss Cobbe, who knows more than a little about biology and is not likely to be a stranger to neurology, would not find it easy to justify. Those who are interested in this aspect of the controversy will find in an article by Dr. Collier, in the October number of the *Nineteenth Century*, some very striking illustrations of the difference between the higher and the lower organisms in the matter of sensibility to pain. It is certainly a matter that cannot be ignored when the limitations upon man's right to make use of the animal creation for his use and comfort are being laid down.

AT a moment when we are trembling with the anticipation of an invasion of Bombay by the Zanzibar fleet, led by Admiral Fremantle, it is interesting to read in the current number of the United Service Journal General Chesney's paper, delivered at Simla in August last, on Alexander the Great's invasion of India. The distinguished lecturer re-assuringly states at the outset that the invader has always come in at the North-West Frontier. He excepts ourselves, and ours was not after all an invasion, but a process which has resulted in the creation of the British Empire. Before Alexander arrived at the Indian frontier he had encountered and destroyed armies, vastly superior in number to his own, and in great part organised and officered by Greeks, very much as the Mahratta armies which were tackled by Lake and Wellesley, were largely officered by foreigners who endeavoured to teach them foreign methods of fighting. It will be remembered that the Duke of Wellington gave it as his opinion that the Mahrattas would have been much more difficult to deal with had they depended on their old tactics and eschewing all attempts to create an infantry on the European model had utilised their cavalry, and relied on the rapidity of their movements and their power of evading conflicts when the chances were not in their favour. It is quite possible that the Persians made a similar mistake in resorting to Greek methods of warfare which they did not quite understand, and were unable to apply with effect. The lecturer sees yet another analogy between Alexander's Persian experience and that of the British in India. The enormous armies which did battle unwaveringly against an enemy one-tenth of their numerical strength were little better than an armed rabble, and their numbers spread over several miles of country were of no use to the fraction of their army, which had to sustain the shock of battle against a well-disciplined and well-led force directed on the decisive point. At Meani Sir Charles Napier had 3,000 men to oppose an enemy 40,000 strong, who are said by historians to have fought desperately for several hours. The loss of the smaller force was only 300 killed and wounded; if each man struck received one bullet or one sword cut, it must have followed that "out of 40,000 desperate fighters, 39,700 contributed nothing to the fighting." When the hour of defeat and panic comes the helpless masses would of course contribute very disproportionately to the list of killed and wounded. Even in modern battles, as the lecturer pointed out, when two armies, of a hundred thousand men each, fight a pitched battle, and forty thousand men are killed and wounded, four-fifths of the army have contributed nothing to the fight but an addition to the noise. Millions of cartridges have been fired off and entirely a trifling percentage take effect. When Alexander arrived in India he found that the military resistance which had to be overcome was far more stubborn than that opposed to him by the multitudinous forces of the great King. He entered India, not by the Khyber, but by mountain defiles considerably to the north-east of it. The mountainous country in that region, which we now deem impracticable, was that which Alexander selected; his troops marched through it in heavy iron armour, and the baggage was carried on mules. He had as his ally the King Taxiles, whose territory extended from beyond Kabul far into the Punjab. When he crossed the Jhelum, the great conqueror came upon Porus, with an army of 40,000 men on the field of Chillianwallah. The Indian army fought stubbornly but was outmanœuvred and destroyed, and Porus taken prisoner. Another army under a neighbouring king soon after met a similar fate. The fighting men were massacred, the cities sacked, the women and children sold by auction and carried away to remote markets by the slave-dealers. General Chesney well remarks that modern war, with all its horrors, is free from this frightful aggravation of human suffering. He might have referred in this connection to the seventeen military invasions of India by Mahmoud of Ghazni, who on each occasion carried back into Afghanistan thousands of the wives and daughters of the Hindus. After one campaign he carried off three hundred thousand women and girls, who were sold at Kabul for a rupee a head. India paid very dearly in times past for the luxury of an open frontier on the North-West.

IN the last number of the *Universal Review* Mr. P. Hordern takes up his parable against India, and execrates this country for the variety and excruciating character of its noises. Here no doubt he succeeds in hitting a very weak point in the armour of the defenders of Indian life. We are certainly afflicted by a large number of unpleasant or even maddening sounds proceeding from man and beast. At early morning we have the rasping caw of the ubiquitous crow, at mid-day the tingling screech of the cicala, far on in to the night the barbaric music of the monotonous tom-tom, and at any time throughout the day the chirping of sparrows, the croaking of bull frogs, the chattering of coolies, and the shouts of bullock-drivers, when with voice and gesture they animate their weary beasts to efforts beyond their strength. Nor are the noises of European cities wanting at least in Bombay, where locomotives whistle or let off steam, tramcars jingle their bells and rattle along the rails, and the steam roller crushes the road metal under its heavy iron wheels. Here, too, we hear at night love-sick cats caterwauling and dogs baying at the moon. Even the grumbling and yelling of the Scotch bagpipe does not seem to be missing when the shrill tones of the Indian *sarnai* pierce our startled ears. This plague of sounds forces itself upon the new comes, even before he has stepped on shore. "For what is it," asks Mr. Hordern, "which in a world of new forms, and colours, and sensations, first claims against his will his paramount attention? Is it not a babel of sounds, bewildering the sense and hindering the perception of the many wonders which would otherwise be all-absorbing? The ship has no sooner cast anchor than it is surrounded by a crowd of boats, from which rises in distracting confusion such unceasing hubbub, such war of jarring voices, shrill, strident, and excited almost to frenzy, each striving in vain to be heard above the general uproar, that the mind itself is baffled, and the powers of observation paralysed." Thus the Anglo-Indian's life in India begins, as it will go on to the end, in a noisy environment to which he will find it difficult to adapt his mind. One single monotonous noise, however loud and disagreeable, it is possible to get used to. Those who live close to railways soon get so accustomed to the passing trains that their sleep is not disturbed thereby. But it would need many generations to reconcile Englishmen and Englishwomen to the immense variety of discordant sounds that India can produce. The reconciliation cannot be effected in the twenty or thirty years that the English exile spends in India. Rather the contrary effect takes place. The longer he stays in India, the more sensitive he becomes to ear torture, and the more inclined to be irritated at every disturbing sound. To those among us who are thus sensitive the great pessimist philosopher of Germany may afford some comfort, when he tells us that painful susceptibility to discordant noises is in proportion to intellectual excellence, because the avenues to the tympanum and the intellectual part of the brain lie so close together. If this be the case, whenever we are extremely tortured by harsh sounds, we may lay the flattering unction to our souls that the pain we suffer is a proof of our intellectuality, and to gain some kind of compensation out of the complacent feeling of intellectual superiority over those whose coarse nerves are not hurt by the noises which drive us to distraction. If this theory be true it speaks ill for the intellectual character of many of our neighbours in India. For most of them, especially those belonging to the lower classes, seem to bear with equanimity and positively to take delight in some of the sounds that jar most harshly upon European ears.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S operatic extravaganza, "Bluebeard," was played last night in the Novelty Theatre, for the first time in Bombay. The performance was in aid of Lady Reay's Fund and was under the patronage, but not in the presence of T. E. the Governor and Lady Reay and T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Evidences of careful rehearsal marked the representation from beginning to end, the amateurs being as well up in their parts as if they had been playing for weeks together. Captain Hobday's libretto, to say the least of it, is witty, and full of clever puns, in which the players revel, creating the heartiest of applause and most genuine merriment. The songs and concerted pieces, too, are good, and are set to familiar and lively airs. The greatest of credit is also due to Captain Hobday not only as stage manager, for the cleverly arranged and effective tableaux, but as scenic artist, for the magnificent mounting of his production, while no expense seems to have been spared in completing the spectacular effect in the preparation of the dresses. As a stage production "Bluebeard" is undoubtedly the grandest and most cleverly performed that has been witnessed in Bombay for many a day, for which reason, coupled with the object for which it has been produced on the Novelty stage, it ought to draw large audiences to-night and to-morrow. Every one played admirably, but Miss Pottinger fairly surpassed herself, which is saying great deal.

THE farewell entertainment which is to be given to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, District Grand Master of Bombay, is fixed for Friday evening, at the Secretariat.

H. E. LORD REAY has invited a number of gentlemen interested in the formation of a Useful Knowledge Society, to meet and discuss the matter with him in the Asiatic Library this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

THE total amount paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Prince Albert Victor Reception Fund exceeds Rs. 1,990. In addition to this Rs. 12,380 has been promised. A complete subscription list will be published in our columns to-morrow.

IN January last Mr. J. W. Walker, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, reported to the Bombay High Court the proceedings of Captain Davies, Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmednagar, in the case of Imperatrix vs. Saddu Tukaram. This man was convicted of rash and negligent driving, and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty rupees. Mr. Walker remarked that it appeared that the magistrate was personally interested in the case, as his wife was virtually the complainant, and an objection to his hearing the case was taken on that ground; and, further, that the magistrate did not hear the evidence for the defence. Mr. Walker recommended that the conviction and sentence should be set aside, on the ground that the magistrate did not hear the evidence for the defence, and could not base his decision on information given him out of court. Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the matter, held that the magistrate was personally interested in the case, as his wife was driving the dog-cart, for passing which the accused had been convicted and fined. Their lordships reversed the conviction and sentence, remarking that it was extremely improper for the magistrate, in disposing of the case, to rely in any way on statements made to him out of court.

A NEW railway station, says the *Kathiawar Times*, is shortly to be built at Bhownugger, at a cost of a lakh of rupees, and a square to be known as Prince Albert Victor Square is to be constructed in commemoration of the visit of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor.

PRINCE ALBERT of Monaco, who gets £30,000 a year from the proprietors of the Casino, intends to devote this money to making improvements in his state and to completing the Cathedral at Monaco.

THE assassination of the late Emperor of Russia is to be commemorated at St. Petersburg, by the erection of a magnificent church on the spot where the tragedy took place. A large sum had been subscribed towards the work, which is being carried on under the auspices of a committee, of which the Grand Duke Vladimir is President. The confidential functionary who had charge of the funds in whom this aristocratic committee, of course, had "unbounded confidence," has disappeared, and £50,000 has "disappeared" with him, the melancholy result being that the Emperor has insisted upon his brother, the Grand Duke Vladimir, replacing the deficiency out of his private fortune—an order which has caused the relations between them to become decidedly strained.

ON Feb. 7, at the United Service Institution, Lieut.-Col. A. W. White, R. A., read a paper on "Range Finding: Its destined Effect on Tactics." Lord Wolseley presided, and among those who joined in the discussion were General P. Smith, Sir R. Hume, Sir Peauchamp Walker, and Major Watkins. Lord Wolseley said the great lesson he learned from the lecture, was that it became more apparent every day that they should all try to think out what a battle of the future would be like. Upon the conditions of the battles of the next great war depended entirely the mode in which they should teach tactics to the officers and shooting to the men. He thought range-finding was a valuable science for all batteries in

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

LORD CROSS'S DOCUMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The documents Lord Cross has circulated in the House of Lords include, besides those already mentioned, a despatch addressed to his lordship in August last by the Government of India, concurring in his opinion that it was desirable questions might be asked and discussions take place on the Budgets, and that the time had come that public opinion should be more largely and variously represented.

The Government of India, in reply, suggest an increase of membership in the provincial councils, and further state that the Madras Government absolutely approves the Bill, and the North-West Provinces considered that questions should not be confined solely to the Budgets.

BOMBAY'S OPINION.

The Bombay Government is shown to have been divided in opinion, but Lord Reay himself is mainly in favour of the provisions of the Bill.

BENGAL QUERULOUS.

The Bengal Provincial Council advised that the maximum number of additional members be limited to thirty, and urged that the nature and limitation of the right of interpellation to the Budget discussions, should be clearly defined.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL'S REPORT.

A majority of the Supreme Council deprecated the proposal to increase the membership of their own body and opposed the suggestion of the Bombay Government to reduce the minimum of additional members of provincial councils below eight.

The Government of India despatch, however, concludes by approving the general provisions of the Bill and urging the desirability of certain specified alterations.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 3.

M. Naquet has been re-elected.

M. Bourgeois has succeeded M. Constans as Minister of the Interior.

A FRESH NIHILIST PLOT.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 3.

A number of Nihilists was yesterday arrested charged with plotting against the Czar. Several presses belonging to them were seized.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FATAL SHIPWRECK.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

One hundred and sixty-four lives were lost in the wreck of the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Quetta, and one hundred and sixteen saved. No details are yet to hand.

LORD HARTINGTON.

Lord Hartington starts on a homeward journey on the 24th instant.

AMNESTY IN SPAIN.

MADRID, MARCH 2.

A general amnesty is proclaimed in Spain to celebrate the recovery of the young King.

THE KHAN OF KHIVA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 3.

The Khan of Khiva has abandoned his proposed visit to Russia owing to ill health.

COLONEL PEAT ON FURLOUGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, MARCH 3.

Colonel Peat, Barrister-at-Law, Civil Judge and Cantonment Magistrate, left to-day for England on furlough. He was highly popular here, being greatly respected for his marked independence of character and the ability of his judgments in both civil and criminal cases. Many influential persons were at the railway station to bid him "bon voyage" and a "speedy return," among them being General Gillespie and several Parsees.

MR. HENVEY'S RETURN FROM TOUR.

Mr. Henvey, Agent to the Governor-General, returned to Indore on Saturday last, having been on tour for some time. He has just visited Rutlam, the Rajah of which State gave him a hearty reception.

MR. MADGE.

Mr. Madge, Superintendent of the Central India Agency Office, has been appointed officiating Attache, *vice* Prince Wahiduddin on leave. The selection gives general satisfaction.

A REPRIEVE TO THE DUM-DUM MURDERER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

Private O'Hara, the soldier under sentence of death, has been reprieved for a fortnight.

A NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 3.

Government hopes to be able to lay the foundation-stone of the new public library before leaving for the Hills. It will be built by Government on the grounds of the present Museum, the building being used for a technical institute and library. Towards the latter a native gentleman gave Rs. 20,000 at the time of the Jubilee.

SUCCESS OF CAPTAIN RUNDALL'S PARTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 3.

News has been received at Haka that Captain Rundall, commanding the advance party sent by General Symons to communicate with General Tregear, has succeeded in recovering the heads of Lieutenant Stewart and the two English soldiers who were murdered with him by the Shendus in the spring of 1888, and the three rifles captured on that occasion; also Lieutenant Stewart's field-glasses and aneroid have been given up.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, MARCH 3.

Mail steamer Mirzapore, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3¼d.
8¼ " "	6-6d.
40s Mule Twist	9½d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	88½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69⅞
4½ per cent. "	71¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
Bar Silver	44½d. per oz.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 14.

It can hardly be said that the Parliamentary Session has come in like a lion, nor has it come in exactly like a lamb. The demands for seats in the House of Commons on the part of strangers and visitors are somewhat rudely described in Parliamentary phraseology as neither unprecedented nor remarkable. But probably there would have been a greater rush for places if it had been known clearly that Sir William Harcourt would raise the question of privilege before the Address was moved. It is true that the principal organ of the Opposition gave a hint of what might happen, but it was not known beforehand whether the Speaker would allow such an unusual, though not entirely novel, departure from precedent. Even the ordinary Member of Parliament was not aware until a few moments before Sir William Harcourt was upon his legs that it had been decided some hours previously at Mr. Gladstone's to adopt the earliest possible opportunity of bringing the *Times* to book. The debate was not specially spirited. Sir William Harcourt did not seem quite up to his customary form (perhaps he was thinking of his share in that not particularly edifying correspondence between himself and Professor Tyndall); Sir John Gorst, who was put forward as the chief spokesman for the Government, scarcely maintained the high position he won last Session as a debater, and the minor speeches, with the exception of Mr. J. M. Maclean's, fell rather flat. By general consent, Mr. Parnell acquitted himself with dignity in a somewhat trying position; and although the motion failed, as it was bound to fail, the Irish leader scored by inducing Mr. W. H. Smith to agree to insert the word "forged" in the amendment. The majority, however, was not nearly so large as might have been expected. That worthy Alderman Sir Robert Fowler vents his indignation in the papers against the Liberal party for committing "a new departure prejudicial to the traditions and dignity of the House." The Speaker is in a special sense the guardian of the traditions and dignity of the House; and if Sir R. Fowler's criticism is just Mr. Peel must come in for a portion of the blame. Sir Robert I fancy was thinking more of the party advantage which his enemies possibly hoped to gain than of the "traditions and dignity" of the assembly in which he is at any rate a prominent figure. "The Opposition," he further says, "calculated that many of the supporters of the Government, relying on the old practice of the House, would be absent, and that they might snap a division favourable to themselves." As if this was not one of the very purposes for which an Opposition exists!

There is not much to say about the Queen's Speech, which is pretty much what all well-informed persons expected it to be. Irish Land Purchase and Tithes between them are to form the *piece de resistance* of the Session. As a prominent member of the Government remarked to me, those two measures, with the bills of smaller importance are quite as much, if not more than, the Ministry can hope to pass even if the "obstructives," as the left wing of the Liberal party are called, do not actually carry out all their threats. The reference to Local Self-Government in Ireland was somewhat of a surprise, but it appears to have been introduced into the Queen's Speech partly for "show," and partly to please the Liberal Unionists. Nobody expects that a measure of such magnitude will be seriously dealt with this Session; if such surmise, however, should prove to be erroneous, the leader of the House on his long-deferred elevation to the peerage ought certainly to be made a duke straight off. Mr. Gladstone has not pleased some of his friends below the gangway by his almost unqualified approval of Lord Salisbury's policy with regard to Portugal, but they seem to forget that it is their leader's habit to be in an amiable mood in the opening of the debate on the Queen's Speech. The same murmurings were heard last year; but Mr. Gladstone's almost excessive courtesy to his opponents on the opening night of the previous Session did not prevent him from taking every advantage of worrying them later.

The excitement (that is not too strong a word) caused by the appearance of the Report of the Special Commission has quite thrown into the shade the interest felt in the earlier proceedings of the House of Commons. Sir William Harcourt's onslaught is almost forgotten, and it is no exaggeration to say that absolutely nothing else has been talked about to-day but the findings of the three Judges. The mind is insensibly carried back to that 17th of April 1887 when the famous *fac-simile* letter appeared in the *Times*, and was believed by many to have sounded the death knell of the Irish party. Both sides profess to find the Report in their favour, but the satisfaction of the anti-Parnellites, as I may call them, is not nearly so exuberant as that of their rivals. The *Star*, which is nothing if not enthusiastic, heads its leading article: "A triumphant acquittal." The *Times* invites its readers to discard "the somewhat bald and jejune language of the summing-up" for the body of the report. With the exception of those of the *Daily Chronicle* the comments of the other papers do not call for remark. The *Chronicle*, hitherto strongly Unionist, accepts the Report as a complete vindication of the respondents, and possibly the next thing we shall find is that Mr. E. Lloyd's prosperous paper has in all matters returned to its former allegiance. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the reception of the Report is the extraordinary amount of interest taken in it by the very people who have all along been saying that whatever the result of the inquiry was nobody would pay the slightest attention to it. The next most remarkable thing is the extreme civility to the Judges in quarters where, if my memory does not wholly deceive me, language of a rather different nature has now and then been applied to the same learned personages.

More Indian questions than usual seem likely to occupy the attention of Parliament this Session. One of the first measures to be introduced and read a first time was Mr. Bradlaugh's Councils Bill, a summary of which I sent you last week. The Bill is backed by the members whose names were previously mentioned, and also by Professor MacNeil. The second reading has been fixed for the 11th of March, but as Mr. J. M. Maclean has blocked it by giving notice of an amendment that it be "read a second time upon this day six months," the chances of the measure being considered before the Easter Recess do not look very hopeful. Mr. Bradlaugh has commenced to "heckle" Sir John Gorst about the Crawford case and Viscount Cross's treatment of the mamlatdars. Mr. Bradlaugh intends on Monday to ask Mr. W. H. Smith whether his attention has been drawn to a petition signed by Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., as President of the Indian National Congress recently held in Bombay, asking for the restoration of the right of raising matter of grievance with Mr. Speaker in the chair prior to the annual Budget Statement, and whether the Government will consent to a resolution in the terms of that petition, or in those of the motion of Sir Roper Lethbridge. The latter has obtained a place on the 4th proximo for his motion which read as follows:—"Indian Financial Statement (amendment of Standing Order No. 51). That Standing Order No. 51 be amended by inserting after the words 'ways and means' the words 'or the committee on the Indian Financial Statement.'" I had some conversation on the subject with Sir Roper last night. He is very strongly of opinion that the old and valuable privilege should be restored in the interests of India. He thinks that when the Standing Orders were revised three years ago no one foresaw the effect they would have in preventing a general discussion on Indian affairs before the Speaker left the chair. The present Chairman of Committees, Mr. Courtney, is not disposed to allow much latitude to members who took part in the debate on the Indian Financial Statement, for reverting to the *status quo ante* Standing Orders. Sir William Plowden has introduced a Bill "to amend and extend the existing local councils in India," securing as backers the Radical member for Lambeth Mr. Beaufoy, and the Tory representative of South Islington, Sir Albert Rollit, neither of whom so far as I am aware has ever taken any special interest in India.

Sir Roper Lethbridge, who has postponed balloting for a night for his Uncovenanted friends so that the question may not come before the House until the great dinner at the Metropole on the 14th of March, is however vigilant. This afternoon he puts his first question for the Session. He asks Sir John Gorst, (who bears his newly-acquired honours with becoming humility) a question with reference to a despatch from the Government of India, dated 28th March 1870, and signed by Lord Mayo, Sir William Mansfield, Sir Henry Durand, Sir John Strachey, Sir Richard Temple, and Sir James Fitz-James Stephen. That despatch is understood to have contained a passage to the following effect:—"We shall be glad to see some plan adopted by which the furlough allowances of civil engineers shall be equalised with those of military officers in the Public Works Department, and so far as practicable their advantages of pension also." Sir Roper wants to know whether any steps have been taken to carry out this recommendation. He also requests that a copy of the despatch referred to and other papers relating to the furlough allowances and pensions of civil engineers should be laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. Caine has not yet produced his customary motion about Abkari, nor has Mr. Samuel Smith threatened the Government with a resolution respecting the opium trade with China, but the former intends on an early day—if he can get one—to call attention to the regulations established by his Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts with regard to temperance societies and recreation rooms in the various military stations and cantonments in British India, and to move "that in the opinion of this House similar regulations should be established in military stations and barracks in the United Kingdom." Mr. Mark Stewart, Tory M.P. for Kirkcudbright will on Monday ask Sir John Gorst whether the despatch of the Secretary of State for India raising the limit of the age of candidates for the Civil Service was concurred in by a majority of members of his Council, and if not, whether any dissents have been recorded; and whether there is any objection to lay such dissents, if any, upon the table.

So far there is no business directly relating to India promised in the Lords, but the reactionary Lord Wemyss has given notice of his intention to move on the 24th inst. that a humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the whole subject of official appointments by examination, and to collect information bearing upon the matter from other countries. Lord Wemyss doubtless would like to abolish the competitive system; but he might just as well cry for the moon. Last Session he tabled a similar motion, but never brought it on. What his reasons were for now inviting the House of Lords to express an opinion on the subject I cannot say, but it could not be because the hereditary chamber was over-worked. Perhaps he thinks that now the Marquis of Hartington is away, Lord Salisbury may be more "squeezable." He may also have a notion that Mr. Labouchere or some other daring innovator will in one of these days be proposing that Members of the House of Lords should be selected by competitive examination, and no longer continue to perform legislative functions owing to the accident of their birth.

I have omitted from the above enumeration of Indian and *quasi*-Indian business before Parliament Mr. Bradlaugh's action with reference to the duties on gold and silver plate. Owing to Sir George Balfour's increasing infirmities—he was born in the same year as Mr. Gladstone, but looks ten years older—he has given up charge of the Parliamentary opposition to these obnoxious imposts, and has been fittingly succeeded by Mr. Bradlaugh. The latter intends as soon as possible—and it is necessary that a movement should be made before Mr. Goschen finally settles what he will do with his surplus—to call attention to the duties and to the laws relating to the practice of compulsory hall-marking. He will conclude with the motion "that in the opinion of this House the duties (gold and silver) should be immediately abolished, and that all gold and silver wares should be exempted from the compulsory obligation of assay and hall-marking in the United Kingdom."

I may mention here, though the fact may probably have been communicated to you by cable that a long conversation on Indian topics took place yesterday evening at Westminster between Lord Harris and Mr. Bradlaugh. The interview was, I understand, solicited by Lord Harris, who whatever else may be said about him certainly does take pains to collect the opinions of all sorts of men who have any right or title to be considered "experts." Whilst Lord Harris and Mr. Bradlaugh were talking, the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Webster, who has always evinced a certain amount of admiration for the junior member for Northampton, came up and joined in the conversation. Possibly one of the questions touched upon was Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill and the rival measure introduced by Sir William Plowden. I have just this moment ascertained that Sir W. Plowden instead of going in for the heroic changes desired by Mr. Bradlaugh and the National Congress recommend a working up through the Punchayets.

Energetic Mr. Henniker Heaton, who, like the two Kings of Brentford—I beg their pardon, the two members for Northampton—stuck to the House like limpets to a rock, has lost no time in placing a motion about Ocean Penny Postage on the Paper. He proposes that the Select Committee if it be granted by the Government should inquire into the feasibility and cost of carrying out his ideas, not only as far as the scattered parts of the Empire are concerned, but also with regard to the United States. Let us hope that he will establish his case to the satisfaction, not of Mr. Raikes for he is apparently incorrigible, but to the satisfaction of the House generally. For the moment at any rate the prospects of the Select Committee being granted are more hopeful now than they ever were.

Although Mr. Labouchere did give Mr. Caine the nickname "Genial Ruffian"—which unfortunately has stuck—the two members are on good terms. Last night they were standing together in the Lobby discussing the result of Sir William Harcourt's unsuccessful attempt to drag Mr. W. H. Smith's "old friend" to the bar of the House of Commons. Many of the Liberal Unionists including the two Chamberlains, voted with the majority. Two other members of the same party, Mr. J. A. Bright and Mr. Caldwell, for once forsook their Conservative allies, and supported the minority. Mr. Caine was among neither the "ayes" nor the "noes," although in the precincts of the House when the division bell rang. The cause of his abstention has been erroneously stated by some of the newspapers. Mr. Caine did not abstain from voting in order to mark his disapproval of the conduct of Mr. Walter, or to show his sympathy, in an indirect fashion, with Mr. Parnell. Mr. Caine, as everybody knows, is a man with strong conscientious convictions. These convictions extend to questions of privilege. If he could have his way such a motion as that proposed by Mr. Gladstone's senior Lieutenant in the Commons would be impossible. He was explaining all this to Mr. Labouchere, when the latter exclaimed, "My dear fellow, you commit the greatest possible mistake. I glory in questions of privilege, and for this reason. I reckon that, upon an average, they lose the Government three days every Session!" What a chartered libertine the senior member for Northampton is to be sure!

By this time Lord Reay will have received the phonograph sent out some weeks since to the Bombay Government from the India Office. The instrument was then charged—for reproduction in Bombay—with messages, sentiments, and verses from several distinguished officials whose voices are familiar, or of general interest in India. Among those who spoke into the machine were Sir Henry Rawlinson, who first started on his distinguished public career in Bombay sixty years ago, Sir James Fergusson, Lord Harris, Mr. Henry Waterfield, C. B., Financial Secretary at the India Office, Sir Owen Burne, and Sir George Birdwood. I am not at liberty to disclose the messages that have been sent for the amusement of Lord Reay's guests at Government House, but that of Sir Henry Rawlinson was considered the most interesting, and Mr. Waterfield's the happiest. Lord Harris's was also admirable, and an incident connected with it afforded an illustration of his frankness and good nature. Towards the close of his speech he hesitated and the hesitation being exactly reproduced the gentleman in charge of the phonograph was anxious to correct the error, but Lord Harris would not allow this to be done, saying "it was a striking proof of the perfection of the instrument, and besides was an *amusing incident*."

THE DEFENCE OF BOMBAY.

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

ALTHOUGH war has been declared and the enemy's squadron has been sighted cruising off our coast, no attempt had been made up to a late hour last night to effect a landing. We have been spared the horrors of a bombardment, and the Governor the humiliation of arranging an indemnity. The authorities are naturally very reticent as to the measures that have been adopted for the defence of the city, but the movement of troops in every direction at an early hour yesterday morning was sufficient to prove that General Budgen was not going to allow a descent to be effected without opposition. Captain Hext on his part had not been idle. With the Lawrence and two torpedo boats representing the enemy, with two other boats disabled, the effective resources of the Naval Commander's disposal consisted of the Magdala and Abyssinia, turret vessels, and the two remaining torpedo boats. The value of the ironclads is somewhat impaired owing to the fact that there are no crews to man them. However, as we are merely playing at war, this is a minor matter, and Captain Hext has accordingly anchored one vessel near the Sunk Rock Light, and the other between Hog and Butcher Islands. There they lie, with springs on their cables, shoals in front of them and steam up, vicious looking craft enough but perfectly innocuous; thanks to the action of the Home authorities, who fail to see the necessity for providing crews for Indian men-of-war. The torpedo boats belonging to the defending squadron have been converted into reconnoitring craft, and have already proved their value by signalling the approach of the enemy before day-break yesterday morning. These signals being flashed to Colaba and Malabar were immediately responded to by the garrison and forthwith each Corps moved into its appointed position. The Royal Artillery strengthened by detachments from the Bombay Volunteer Artillery sending details to the various Batteries round the Coast from Colaba by Malabar Point, Breach Candy, to Mahim as well as to Cross Island, Middle Ground, and Oyster Forts. Infantry were also told off to reinforce the batteries, but with the exception of the 4th Bombay Rifles which was ordered to the north to prevent the water-supply of the city being tampered with, the main body of that arm was merely held in readiness to move to any threatened point at a moment's notice. The Poona Horse under that tried campaigner, Colonel Maitland, at a very early hour marched up the Bombay and Baroda Railway with orders to patrol the country from Bandora to Andheri, and immediately signal any threatened landing in that direction. The Volunteers Light Horse bivouacked last night on Parli Hill, the Poona Horse being pushed out beyond them. Briefly then the situation is this. The entrance to the harbour is secured by mine fields, that is sunken torpedoes at judicious spots on the most open channels whilst the fire from the batteries and ironclads sweep the whole fair way. The coast line from Colaba to Mahim is defended by batteries mounting the heaviest guns, one battalion of infantry re-inforces the garrisons of these batteries, another protects the water-supply, the remaining three battalions of infantry with two of Volunteers being held in reserve to proceed to any threatened point. The Cavalry as I have just remarked patrolling the coast to the north of the island.

This brief account of the steps taken to ensure, the defence of the city gives no idea of the one immense labour that has devolved on the authorities in order to ensure unanimity of action and complete success. The various forts and batteries have been brought into telegraphic communication with the Town Hall in which is established the general head-quarters, as well as with Captain Hext's own office. Signal posts have been established in other positions. Hospital tents have been pitched both at the Apollo and Carnac Bunders, for even in mimic war casualties will occur. Sacks of coal are stored ready for shipment on the reconnoitring vessels, intrenching tools, sandbags, and other necessaries for throwing up hasty entrenchments have been issued to the various Corps and a plentiful supply of blank ammunition served out whilst more is ready for issue, in fact every step taken to give an air of reality to these very unreal proceedings.

There are many points connected with the defence of Bombay which demand the earnest attention of Government—of the Home Government. We are fully aware of the urgent representations addressed to the India Office on the score of inadequate garrison and the utter absence of any means for manning the harbour defence ships. These representations, emanating from the Duke of Connaught, have received the weightiest support from Sir Frederick Roberts, Sir George Chesney, and Captain Hext. There are other points however of equal moment which demand consideration. The life of a heavy gun is of very uncertain duration, and is certainly limited to a hundred rounds. What means have we in India, should communication by sea with England be interrupted of replacing worn out ordnance, whether they be the 38-ton gun or the quick firing Hotchkiss? Have we machinery laid down within easy reach of Bombay but, beyond the reach of an enemy for turning out ammunition for the weapons mounted on our works? Have we made any efforts to develop the internal resources of the country so as to furnish the minerals necessary for the production of the war material we require? If I mistake not we are entirely dependent on England for our ordnance and almost entirely so for our ammunition. Yet in the days when Wellesley fought the Mahrattas, even during the struggle with the French for supremacy in the East, not only in every Presidency Town, but in every Native State gun foundries and powder factories existed. I know full well the ease with which the old bronze 9-pounder was turned out, and the difficulties attendant on the manufacture of the present rifle gun. Such difficulties should serve to spur us on to further exertions. We did not gain India by havering over six pences and pondering over difficulties. The men who hold the country are worthy descendants of those who won it, they are not to blame if the defences of India are scandalously neglected, or its material resources left undeveloped. The blame is rather with the emasculated officialdom of the present day and with those irresponsible economists who cry Peace, Peace, when there is no Peace.

A SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.

MR. JAMSHEDJEE BHARUCHA, aged 25 years, committed suicide by throwing himself on the rails, at 9 p.m. last night, just near the cannon, before a passing train. The head was completely severed from the body. The cause of the rash act was owing, as is supposed from information from his relatives to a family dispute. A letter was found in his turban, in which was mentioned that just at gun-fire he would commit suicide, and he carried out his threat. The whole of the head was completely shattered, and the mangled remains of the head and the brains were scattered on the rails.

THE following is a specimen of Russian criticism upon the Anglo-Portuguese dispute:—Arguing with Englishmen about right and justice is the same thing as preaching to deaf men. The whole history of English policy shows the most unceremonious violation of the elementary principles of international law. Their seizure of the Portuguese colony is no less revolting than their stealing Malta, Gibraltar, Hongkong and Burma. Their only answer is a reference to similar acts of robbery by others. With the exception of Austria and Italy, all the martime Powers are interested in curbing the intolerable insolence of England. Russia, whom England has so much injured in the East, must not lose the opportunity of putting England in her place. Three of the powers at least could be easily persuaded to energetically protest and force England into arbitration. Russia, which is suffering constantly from English intrigues in Afghanistan and Persia, should utilise the occasion to moderate the greediness of England. If England refuses to submit to arbitration, she will create a precedent against herself when the preponderance of force happens, not to be on her side. When that happens her Residents and Collectors in India will be simply superseded by Russian officials.

CONSISTENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you do me the honour to refer to me as a person who may perhaps have something to say on the subject of Dr. Lauder Brunton's recent experiments at Hyderabad, I trust you will allow me to make my remarks in your ably-written and large-minded journal.

On page 18 of your issue of January 24 I find one excellent article on the Bill introduced by the Government of India into the Supreme Legislative Council on the subject of Cruelty to Animals. In that article you (most justly) assume cruelty to animals to be, as pronounced by the English Act (12th and 13th Vict. C. 92.) a moral offence which it behoves a civilized nation to prohibit and punish. By the above-named Act (Clause 2) the "torture" of any (domestic) animal constitutes the legal offence, no exception whatever being made, either by the legislature or by the common practice of the English magistrates who execute it, in consideration of the motives of the persons convicted of torturing animals. The Bishop of Peterborough once remarked, for example, that a man who had been convicted of skinning cats alive, because the skins were worth a penny or two more than if the cats had been killed before skinning, might plead the utility of his action, and the excuse that with the additional pence he earned the dinner of his children. You, Sir, I am sure, would treat this plea with the same contempt as the magistrate who sent the cat-skinning wretch to jail for a month or two with hard labour. But turning from this wise and just article of yours (p. 18,) on Cruelty to Animals, to a short leader in the same issue of the *Gazette* (p. 3,) I read with bewilderment a totally opposite exposition of principles. Here you speak of the "school who think the relief of human suffering a matter of importance quite secondary to the comfort of dogs, monkeys, and cats"; and you refer to "the large benefits to humanity which must result from the labours of the Commission if their conclusions are verified," as altogether determining the lawfulness of their experience in the opinion of all, save such perverse persons as myself, the editor of the *Spectator*, and the other antivivisectionists cited by Mr. Reid.

Now, Sir, I beg to press the question. If it be an offence for a man to skin a cat alive to earn a dinner for his children, how does it come to be right and proper for Dr. Lauder Brunton to bake cats alive, as he has done often in England, (I enclose an excerpt from his own journal the *Practitioner*, October 1884, describing the facts) * and to put 400 dogs, monkeys and other animals to death, often accompanied with extreme suffering, as he has just done at Hyderabad, for the sake of hypothetical benefits to humanity at large? Where is the moral difference? Or is there any difference, save that we hope (very vainly in general), to gain a little useful knowledge in the case of the physiologists' cruelties, and it is the children of the cat-skinner who are to profit in the other? Moral offences do not become meritorious either because a dozen people or fifty dozen benefit by them instead of one, nor ought we to allow our judgments to be bribed by the promise that we or those dear to us will profit by the malefaction. Further, Sir, I beg to urge that the "benefit of humanity" is a phrase with many meanings, and that in the opinion of such philanthropists as the late Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Mount Temple, Canon Basil Wilberforce, Lord Tennyson, and Robert Browning, the physical benefit (if any) to be gained by vivisectional experiments is not to be weighed for a moment in the balance against the deadly moral injury to mankind of a practice which cannot fail to harden the hearts of all concerned. We in England cannot help viewing with very special dread the introduction among the various races of India, some exceedingly humane, others it would seem absolutely pitiless, of a method of research which is obviously (as the Royal Commission of 1875 reported) "liable to great abuse," and which it is evident from the work of the great French and German vivisectors becomes not seldom a passion of cruelty amounting to a *new vice*. That Christian England should have planted this vice in India—if unhappily it take root there—will be an eternal disgrace to our nation; and a source of evils for which no scientific discovery could offer compensation. In the next Mutiny we may perhaps have native devotees of science availing themselves of the opportunity to pursue their investigations in the brains and entrails, not of monkeys and dogs, but of Englishmen.—Yours, &c.,

FRANCES POWER COBBE.

Hengwrd, Dolgelly, North Wales, Feb. 13.

* Coming to experiments, we find that Dr. Lauder Brunton, Professor at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, recorded in the *Practitioner* for October, 1884, (a publication of which he was joint editor,) a series of experiments on Febrile Temperature, carried out by himself and Dr. Cash, in which some such contrivance as Claude Bernard's stoves, figured in the accompanying pamphlet (pages 20-21) was necessarily used. One cat, *e.g.*, was subjected to such a temperature as sufficed to raise its *internal* heat to 115·8° Fahr. How great must have been the *external* heat necessary to do this through its heat-resisting fur, we can scarcely imagine. The animals were fixed so that they could not move; the vagi nerves were cut and stimulated, and the digitalis was injected under their skin, their temperatures being carefully taken all the time they were dying, as we are told, from hyperpyrexia"—which being interpreted is overheat, or in a word baking.

THE NEW STATUTORY CIVIL SERVANT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The last issue of the local *Government Gazette* notifies the admission of Mr. M. A. A. Baig into the Indian Civil Service. The severance of Mr. Baig's connection with the administration of the Janjira State will, it is feared, prove a great loss to the Chief and his subjects. When Mr. Baig was appointed State Karbhari of Janjira four years since, the treasury was empty; the revenues of the State stood at a low figure, the entire value of trade was only Rs. 2,03,175; there were neither municipal nor district boards in the State; only one dispensary existed at the capital town; communications were represented by a single unbridged road of 15 miles; no systematic arrangements existed as regards sanitation, water-supply, and other important matters. During Mr. Baig's tenure of office, the administration under H. H. the Nawab's guidance has been characterized by such a high degree of efficiency, vigour, and progressive development, that the financial prosperity of the State has been assured by surpluses amounting in a few years to close upon three lakhs of rupees; the resources of all the earning departments of the State have been developed rapidly; the value of trade has risen from two to eight lakhs of rupees; three municipalities and a district board have been successfully established; the number of dispensaries and libraries in the State has been trebled, and two graduates in medicine have been enrolled in the service of the State. New roads have been built and bridged between almost all the important centres of population, an important project of water-supply, estimated to cost about Rs. 80,000, has been undertaken, and hundreds of new wells have been sunk for supplying drinking water to the rural population of the State. The Forest Department has been so well organized and a working plan so successfully devised, that the annual forest receipts have steadily advanced from Rs. 12,932 in 1885 to Rs. 49,053 in 1889. The abkari arrangements have also been reformed, with the result that the realizations from this source have risen from Rs. 27,198 to Rs. 49,345 during the same period; and this has been compatible with a decrease of liquor consumption. The police force has been remodelled, and its efficiency considerably improved. Education has advanced so far that the percentage of scholars in the State schools is now quite equal to that in the adjoining British territory. The system of revenue and treasury accounts has been thoroughly reformed on the British model. Legislation has been placed on a satisfactory footing, and all uncertainty as to the law of the State has been removed. Mr. Baig has been equally successful in repressing every form of intrigue and *khatpat* which had been been rampant in the State before, and has held the balance of justice and impartiality evenly between conflicting interests. The above facts will answer any definition of "proved merit and ability" which are the antecedent conditions of certain appointments to the Statutory Civil Service. It is to be hoped that H. H. the Nawab and the Political Agent will exercise the same degree of discrimination in selecting a successor for Mr. Baig, as was used when his appointment was made, and thus ensure a continuation of the progress the State has been making for the last few years.

THE BANK OF [redacted]

This case was resumed yesterday before the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Bar[illegible] prosecution, whilst the accused was represented by Mr. Kirkpatrick.

His Worship suggested that Mr. Burder should make a definite statement of his case. There was also some discussion as to whether that gentleman was or was not bound to produce all his evidence before the magistrate, before the case went on to the High Court. Mr. Cooper thought it was only just and right that the accused should know what evidence was about to be brought against him in the High Court.

Mr. Burder then proceeded to make a short statement of his case. The accused up to last August, he said, was constantly in the habit of bringing bills for large sums, signed in the name of one Ebram Hajee Jakaria, a merchant reported to be of great wealth. The accused said he was his friend, and that he had a power-of-attorney from him. He used to sign bills until about the end of September, when on account of the failure of a number of native merchants, the Bank caused enquiries to be made as to the financial condition of many of them, including the supposed Ebram Hajee Jakaria, when after investigations had been made, steps were taken for the institution of the present case. Mr. Burder then proceeded to call witnesses for the prosecution.

Heerjeebhoy Maneckjee, a shroff in the Bank of Bengal, examined by Mr. Burder, stated that he knew the accused. He had been to his house at Jakaria Bunder once with him. He said: I saw a man there who the accused told me was Jan Mahomed. I spoke to the man in the presence of the accused, asking him his name. He replied Jan Mahomed Abdul Suttah. I asked him if the five or six hundees I had in my hand bore his signature. He replied that they did. I last saw this man in the office of the accused. The interview I speak of took place I believe about six months ago. I saw the man in this court on Saturday.

Mr. Kirkpatrick reserved his cross-examination.

Jan Mahomed Abdul Suttah, examined by Mr. Burder, said: I am a merchant and have two brothers. I am 24 or 25 years old. I know Hajee Jan Mahomed Juseb. He is a relation of mine. I know the accused, Hajee Adam. I see the endorsement of Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdul Suttah on these seven bills. They are not mine nor are they in my hand-writing. I have never signed or endorsed any hundis for the accused. I know of no rich Memon of my name in Bombay. I always sign my name with Hajee before the second part. My father was a Hajee, I am not.

Nusserwanjee Rustomjee, examined by Mr. Burder, said: I am a clerk to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee and Dinshaw, solicitors of the High Court. I remember on the 7th November 1888 plaintiff signing Framjee Hormusjee Moteewalla before the Sub-Registrar of the High Court. I do not know his business. Two or three other persons were present. I have known Framjee for two or three years. He lives in my street.

Mr. H. C. Burder was next examined. He said: On the 23rd September last, the accused came to my office with a person whom he introduced to me as Ebram Hajee Jakaria, and accused said he had brought him at the request of the Bank of Bengal for identification. This conversation took place in English. I then sent for a clerk, and, through him, asked this person, in the presence of Hajee Adam, whether his name was Ebram Hajee Jakaria, and he said it was. I then produced this power-of-attorney, and showed him the signature upon it, asking him whether it was his. He said it was, and that he had signed it. I then asked him whether he was aware that the accused had under it signed bills upon which he Ebram was liable to the extent of five or six lakhs of rupees. He said he was aware of it, and was satisfied that it was all right. I did not believe him, so I asked him if he was still in business. He said no, he was not. I asked him how he had made his money. He said, as a merchant. He and the accused then went away together. The clerk who acted as interpreter is known in my office as Tatia. He is the cashier. The person who appeared before me on that day is not Ebram Hajee Jakaria, who gave his evidence here on Sunday last. I next saw the person who that day appeared before me, at a meeting of the Baladina Spinning and Manufacturing Company at their offices situated opposite the Old Secretariat, and I know that he then appeared under another name. I believe this was in October. He then gave his name as Ebram Ismail, and I expressed my astonishment, and was then told that he was the brother-in-law of Hajee Adam. All this took place in the presence of the accused. I have made every possible attempt to find Ebram Ismail since the warrant was issued, but have been unable. I do not remember whether the accused did or did not say anything on this occasion. Mr. Burder then said he had placed before the Court all the evidence, he had and he desired that the accused be committed.

The accused, stated that he at present wished to make no statement, he left every thing to his counsel.

Mr. Kirkpatrick desired that the charges might be framed.

His Worship said he proposed to frame three charges against the accused of forgery; three charges of using forged documents, knowing them to forged; a charge of using a forged power-of-attorney; and a charge of cheating and causing the delivery of property to him.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that under those circumstances he would reserve his cross-examination and his address to the Court.

The case was then adjourned until 2-30 to-day.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S circular?—dated, Hongkong, Feb. 2nd says:—The activity in our market for Bombay yarn, noted in our last report, has been well maintained during the past fortnight. Most of the business done at present is of a speculative character, the local dealers and speculators going in largely with a view to strengthen their previous holdings and expecting to realize better rates as soon as a strong demand from the interior sets in. Demand has run on superior and desirable threads of almost all counts, and by the firmness of holders, prices of such qualities have advanced 25 to 50 cents per bale. One main element of uncertainty about the future prospects of the market lies in the disproportionately small deliveries, compared with the heavy settlements and stocks in Chinese hands. Nothing can be more mischievous and disastrous than allowing the buyers free, unconditional and unrestrained option to clear their purchases at any time they like, without subjecting them to any risk, responsibility or expense. This is the bane of the trade and there is every probability of its ere long culminating in an unpleasant crisis, unless the importers take combined action and fix upon some rule to be conscientiously and universally adhered to, of compelling the dealers to clear away their purchases within a specified reasonable time. There has been a good inquiry for superior and suitable chops of No. 20s, leading to a further advance in prices of 25 to 50 cents per bale, the market closing firm. Some lots of medium and inferior qualities have found buyers at very low rates, the business being confined to very few chops, several descriptions being still unsaleable. Rather more business has been done in certain suitable and desirable threads of No. 16s. The feeling is a little firmer and with a stronger inqu

[illegible]T THE PARSEE [illegible]OOL, AJMERE.

[illegible]ibution of the prizes to the [illegible]rsee Railway School, Ajmere, was [illegible]2nd instant, Mr. J. W. Fordham, [illegible]. Railway, in the chair. There were [illegible]. Fordham; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Cochrane; [illegible]., and Miss Gillmon; Mr., Mrs., and Miss [illegible]; Mrs. Mascarenhas; Messrs. Kenderdine, Miller [illegible]ch, Favil, Sequeira, besides many Parsee ladies and Hindu and Parsee gentlemen. Mr. Ruttonjee Sorab[illegible]e, the secretary, read the report of the school, which was as follows:—The want of a school for the rudimentary education of the Parsee children at Ajmere having been greatly felt, the matter was represented to Mr. J. W. Fordham, so well known for the interest he takes in the cause of education. That gentleman took up the cause heartily and at once, and it was altogether by his assistance and efforts that the school was established in April 1886; the Agent of the Railway very kindly sanctioning a grant-in-aid of Rs. 20 per month, for which the Parsee community is very grateful to him. The school was started with 8 children on the rolls, and there are 18 now, of whom 9 are boys and 9 girls. The average attendance was 14. There have been 24 admissions, and 14 withdrawals, of whom 8 were withdrawn on account of transfer of their parents, 2 boys having obtained employment and 4 girls having attained the limit of age. The children are taught reading in English, recitation, arithmetic, and copy-writing; and the more advanced students grammar, geography, and dictation; the boys and girls being taught together. The fees are regulated according to the pay of the father, and range from annas 8 to Rs. 2-12 per child. Mr. Wazeer Bux kindly examined the children, and his report is appended. He is on the whole satisfied with the knowledge gained by the students, and has made some suggestions, which will have our attention. We are much obliged to him for the trouble he has taken. The present school mistress Miss Beard, was appointed in 1888, and we are very glad to say that her work is performed to our satisfaction. Her labors in teaching have been very trying on account of there being so many young children, and the lessons being in a foreign tongue. The discipline also is excellent. We have to record with great regret the loss this school has sustained in the death of Mr. Merwanjee Nowrojee, the first secretary of the school, whose aim had been to make it a self-supporting one, and to place it on a permanent basis. The Parsee community owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Fordham for the interest he has taken in the school, generally since its formation, and particularly in the progress of the children, visiting the school very frequently, directing its affairs, giving advice to teachers, and rendering every assistance to put it on a good working basis. The children owe their prizes at all previous examinations to his generosity. Our thanks are also due to the Agent for the contribution of Rs. 20 towards the distribution of prizes to-day, and for the continuance of the grant-in-aid, which we take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging.

Examiner's Report.—There are altogether 18 boys and girls in the school, 16 of whom attend both the English and Vernacular classes, while the remaining two the latter only. The school is yet in its infancy; but considering the age of the pupils, I have every reason to believe that it is making rapid progress. The schoolmistress, Miss Beard, takes a lively interest in her pupils, and the good result is mainly attributable to her exertions. The school-room, for which a small monthly rent is paid, is hardly sufficient to accommodate the children. It would I think be a great improvement if some large premises were rented. This would no doubt involve extra expenditure, for which no funds are available, as I understand the receipts are just sufficient to make two ends meet. While on this subject, I beg to make the following suggestions:—(*a*) That the Vernacular be made a compulsory subject, as this would enable the children to acquire a knowledge of the English more readily. (*b*) That the children be made to understand the meaning of the words in the vernacular.

The children then sang and recited as per the following programme:—

Song	"Chiming Bells"	Elder Children.
Poetry	"Little Jim"	Hormusjee Cowasjee.
Reading	"Good Example"	Pherozebai Dinshaw.
Poetry	"We are Seven"	Padmavanti Heeralall.
Song	"Little sister's gone to sleep"	Elder Children.
Poetry	"Lesson"	Pherozebai Cowasjee.
Reading	"Letters of Recommendation"	Darashaw Ruttonjee.
Poetry	"Play"	Jehangeer Dinshaw.

The chairman spoke as follows:—Mr. Honorary Secretary, Parsee Railway School, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before I refer to the more immediate object of our presence here this evening, I would say a few words regarding your late honorary secretary, Mr. Merwanjee Nowrojee, to whose death you have so feelingly referred in your report. Need I say that I sincerely join you in this expression of regret, not only because he was the honorary secretary of the school, but because he was one of those rare beings who are liked by all whether Native or Europeans. Undue importance has been attached to the part taken by me in the establishment of this school. The proposal may have emanated from me, but all the credit of carrying out the scheme and the success of the school are due to the late Mr. Merwanjee, and to him alone, His kindly manner, his fatherly care of the young, and his open-handed liberality, enabled him to accomplish what few others would have been able to do in so short a time, as we all know that getting up a school is very up-hill work. I hope his memory will be long cherished in the hearts of the children of this school. And now, Mr. Ruttonjee, allow me to congratulate you on the independent stand your school is able to take to-day. To use a homely expression, hitherto it has been tied to the apron-strings of the English school, but now it has detached itself, and is able to stand alone, able to have its own examination and its own prize-distribution, which is very creditable to the present management. You commenced with 8 children: you have now 18. And I hope that as your community in Ajmere increases, your school will also increase. The result of the examination by Mr. Wazeer Bux is very satisfactory, and reflects much credit on the school-mistress, Miss Beard. She may be young in years, but she has proved herself an efficient teacher. The little programme which the children have just gone through, with her assistance has, I am sure, delighted us all, and shows that real progress has been made in this little school. One can hardly believe that two or three years ago, the same children could scarcely speak a word of English. I take a deep interest in the education of the young, but the school commends itself to me in a special way, because the Parsees have no prejudices, have no objection to their daughters learning English, have no objection to boys and girls learning together, which, no doubt, is the right thing up to a certain age. So that you may always depend upon my support. Mr. Honorary Secretary, when any question in connection with the welfare of this school comes up, I shall not fail to let the Agent know the very satisfactory progress made by this school during the past year, and I am sure he will be very glad to hear it, as not only is he interested in the employés of the railway, but in their children as well. I would say one word to the committee of management, and that is, you should mark your appreciation of the labours of your late honorary secretary of the school, in some special way. He had no child attending school, but had a grand-daughter, in whom all is affection seemed to be concentrated. It would be a fitting tribute to his worth to make this child a free pupil of the school so long as she is in it.

The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Fordham; at the conclusion of which, the secretary thanked her most heartily for her kindness in distributing them, as he also thanked Mr. Fordham for presiding on that occasion. The children sang "God save the Queen"; and after three hearty cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Fordham, the proceedings concluded, and the children were then treated to cakes, fruits, tea, &c.

In the course of a "character sketch" of Mr. Parnell, an anonymous writer in the *New Review*, indicates that the Irish leader is eminently superstitious in trivial matters. He refuses to remain in a room where three candles are burning, and he regards green as a peculiarly unlucky colour, so much so that when the freedom of the city of Dublin was to be conferred upon him, he requested that the lining of the casket should not be green but purple, the latter being his favourite colour, and considered by him as very auspicious.

Mr. George Kennan, author of a long series of articles on Siberia, published in the *Century* magazine, has received a letter confirming the truth of the cold-blooded massacre of Russian exiles recently reported in the British press. During Mr. Kennan's journeys in Siberia, he secretly made many friends among the political exiles, and it is from one of these that he has received the letter referred to. It is written on a small piece of paper, in characters so tiny as to be almost undecipherable without the aid of a microscope. Nevertheless, it gives full details of the massacre, which agree with those given in the *Times* and other papers.

TO THE DEAF.

A Person cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE BRAHMO SAMAJ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The complaint has long and persistently been made in many quarters that the European community feel little or no interest in most things that stir up the hearts of the native population of the country. It can be for the advantage of neither community that they should condemn themselves to live in water-tight compartments, so to speak by want of mutual sympathy, apparently unmindful of the great privilege which destiny has conferred on all inhabitants of India and sojourners in this country of showing an example to the world of bridging the difference of race and creed upon the broad basis of humanity. The exclusiveness of the tradition-loving Hindu is intelligible, though not justifiable. But the self-absorbed life of those whose religion teaches the unity of blood of the whole human race, is one of those mysteries which baffle human intelligence.

A striking instance of this kind is furnished by the recently published diary of Lady Dufferin. In Volume II. of the diary her ladyship incidentally alludes to the late lamented Keshub Chandra Sen as the "founder of the Brahmo Samaj form of religion." This in itself is not an important error, and is one into which a Vicroy's wife, barricaded by the splendour and dignity of her position, is not unlikely to fall. But it is a straw that shows the direction of the wind. One would have thought that the Brahmo movement which has drawn into it the best culture and intelligence of the country was a fit subject for the serious consideration of those whose official position requires them to understand the nature and aspirations of those over whom that position enables them to exercise great influence for good or evil.

It would seem, therefore, not quite superfluous to say that the Brahmo movement was originated by the celebrated Raja Ram Mohun Roy, after whose lamented and untimely death in England the movement itself was threatened with an equally untimely end; when one of the leading members of the Bengal aristocracy, the venerable Maharshi Debendernath Tagore, stepped forward and made the movement his own, gave it a definite workable shape, formulated its mode of worship, developed its rituals into a system, and infused life into it by his glowing sermons, and by a personal example of devoted self-sacrifice and unassuming piety which have earned for him the title of "Maharshi" from his admiring countrymen. Until 1866 he was the only leader of the Brahmo Samaj when one of his pupils—the chief—Keshub Chundra Sen seceded from him and established a separate church. Keshub's church has now abandoned the appellation of Brahmo and have adopted the designation of New Dispensation. The Sadharan Brahmo Samaj, which grew out of Keshub's church when the large majority of his followers separated from him, owing to the Cuch-Behar marriage, still recognises the "Maharshi" as its honoured head. It may also be added that Keshub Chundra Sen during his life-time always referred to his former master as the father of the Brahmo Samaj, Ram Mohun Roy being the grandfather. It augurs well for the future of the Brahmo Samaj movement that the different Brahamo churches are showing signs of a returning unity under the wise guidance and quickening influence of the venerable chief minister of the Brahmo Samaj.—Yours, &c.,

A BRAHMO.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In writing about the pitiable condition of the Deccan College now, your correspondent, "D." is evidently trying to shut the door after the horse has gone. It is more than twelve months since the order raising the fees in the college was issued from the Secretariat, and "D.'s" energy would have been usefully called forth then. It is now too late, and people have more important matters before them just at present. "D." however appears to be sincere in his appeal to save an institution, the fate of which has been sealed long before, and sympathising with him I am inclined to suggest that the best means available at present to save the total abolition of the old lie, not in an appeal to the public, because for the enhancement of the fees, they have to thank the Sabha and its leaders and not Government. If "D." appeals to Mr. Chatfield he will be able to point out to him the way to gain his end. The enviably large numbers in the Fergusson College are the result of the good work done there and lower fees. To attribute them to the latter cause only is not fair. Those who do not appreciate the educational policy of Lord Reay are, to say the least, short-sighted, and ignorant of the state of things in the sister presidency of Madras.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay 2nd March. N.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, February 11, Mr. Bradlaugh said he had given private notice that he wished to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the telegram in the *Times* of Feb. 10 as to the deaths, sickness, and the suffering of the English and Native troops of the Chin-Lushai Expedition; whether he could make any statement to the House on the subject; and whether the Secretary of Sate would cause full inquiries to be made.

Sir J. Gorst said he received the notice only just before he came to the House, and he was afraid he could not give the hon. member any information. In the reports of the operations that had reached him some mention was made of mortality among the troops and of certain remedial measures that had been adopted, but he was not in a position at the moment to give any detailed information. If the question were repeated, he should be able to give a more explicit answer.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mr. Bradlaugh.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State is aware that memorials have been received by the Bombay Government from European officers of the Bombay Civil Service, with reference to the Crawford case, and the action taken by the Government against the incriminated Mamlatdars, and whether he can state the purport of such memorials.

Whether the Secretary of State has also received communications from Lord Reay on the same points and objecting to the courses decided on by the Secretary of State, and whether the Government will lay such memorials and communications upon the table, together with any replies thereto.

And, whether the Secretary of State will afford this House an opportunity of discussing the conduct of the Government of India in this matter, in order that reasons may be given why the Secretary of State should exercise his power of disallowing the Act of Indemnity promulgated by the Governor-General in Council on October 14 last.

Sir J. Gorst.—The reply to the first paragraph of the question of the hon. member is in the negative. In answer to the second paragraph I have to say that many communications have passed between Lord Reay and the Secretary of State on the subject. Some of these are published in the papers on the Crawford case, which were laid on the table last Session, and others can be laid on the table if moved for. In answer to the third paragraph of the question I may inform the hon. member that the Secretary of State having already expressed his approval of the Act of Indemnity cannot now disallow it.

Mr. Bradlaugh.—Has the Secretary of State presented copies of such memorials as have already been forwarded to him?

Sir J. Gorst.—My answer to the first question of the hon. member was in the negative. The Secretary of State is not aware of any such communications having been made to the Government of Bombay. I have not seen them, and consequently cannot give any information about them.

Mr. Bradlaugh.—I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury, whether the Government will afford an opportunity for discussing the action of the Government of India in reference to the Mamlatdars incriminated in the Crawford case, before the expiry of the ordinary period limited for the disallowance of the Indian Indemnity Act of the 14th October last.

The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith Strand).—The hon. gentleman has already been informed by my right hon. friend the Under-Secretary for India that the Secretary of State has allowed, the Indian Indemnity Act and therefore, as it is the law, it cannot now be disturbed except by an Act repealing the Indian Indemnity Act. Under these circumstances it will be seen that it would give him no advantage to afford him an opportunity for discussing the action of the Government of India, and I am not in a position to say that an opportunity will be afforded.

Mr. Bradlaugh.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that under sections 21 and 23 of the India Council Act statute passed by the Governor-General in Council in case of emergency have force only if not disallowed in six months and there is no further provision. Would not that provision meet the case of the Indian Indemnity Act.?

Sir J. Gorst.—I think that a question of that kind had better be sent to the Attorney-General or some law officer of the Crown. If it is denied to repeal the Act, it would have to be repealed by a special statute.

Mr. Bradlaugh.—I will put a further question on the subject to the right hon. gentleman himself on Monday.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

Lord Harris, the new Governor of Bombay, was entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening (12 ult.) at the Cafe Monico, by a large number of his Eton, Oxford, and political friends. The Rev. Dr. Warre, Headmaster of Eton, took the chair, and amongst those present were the Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Earl of Durham, Earl of Airlie, Earl of Bandon, Earl Brownlow, Earl of Caledon, Earl of Coventry, Earl of Jersey, Earl of Pembroke, Earl of Wemyes, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, General Viscount Wolseley, Viscount Cranborne, M.P., Viscount Cobham, Viscount Lewisham, M.P., Lord Brooke, M.P., Lord Wenlock, Lord Rathdonnell, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Westbury, Lord Zouche, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Mr. E. Stanhope, M.P., Mr. Brodrick, M.P., Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Mr. E. Marjoribanks, M.P., Sir Redvers Buller, the Attorney-General, Sir W. Marriott, M.P., Sir W. Hart Dyke, M.P., Sir J. Fergusson, M.P., Sir S. Northcote, M.P., Sir Ralph Thompson, Mr. Akers-Douglas, M.P., and others. The Marquis of Granby, the Provost of Eton, and Lord Willoughby De Broke were prevented from attending by indisposition.

The Chairman, in giving the toast of "Our Guest," alluded to the high esteem in which Lord Harris has been held from the beginning of his Eton career to the present day. (Cheers.) He had carried with him into the sphere of politics the qualities which had made him a successful leader of men at school and the University; and he had realised the promise of his earlier years by the splendid fulfilment which they were met to celebrate. (Cheers.) He would carry with him to India, not merely the reputation he had earned, but the experience of administration at the India Office and War Office in the last five years, which has justified his selection for the post. (Cheers.)

Viscount Lewisham, M.P., then made a presentation of plate to Lord Harris, on behalf of the subscribers. The presentation consisted of two magnificent silver beakers and large salver, and bore the following inscription:—"Presented to George Robert Canning, fourth Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, by many old friends, on his leaving England. Feb. 1890."

Lord Harris, who was received with prolonged cheers on rising to reply, warmly thanked those present for the honour they had done him, and for the handsome tribute of affection which he had received. (Cheers.) Speaking before such an audience he might take the opportunity of repudiating a conceited and ungenerous sentiment which had been put into his mouth by some ingenious person, working through a credulous editor, that "if he did not make his period of government at Bombay a success it should not be his fault." (Laughter.) It was conceited, because it assumed that he alone could not fail; and ungenerous, because it ignored altogether the co-operation which he looked for, and which he knew he should receive from the large body of earnest and high-minded public servants who would be his colleagues during his term of office. (Cheers.) He might be wrong, but he fancied he had detected an impression that the post of Governorof an Indian Province was, if not a sinecure, a very easy one. That, certainly, was not his idea when he accepted it; nor was it borne out by the experience of others. (Cheers.) It seemed to him that to be impartial in patronage, to show a proper confidence in subordinates, and a reasonable sympathy with many varied interests, whilst at the same time to avoid encouraging illusionary hopes, to be discreet in meeting and refusing demands, to set a fitting example to society, was an onerous task; whilst, above all, and before all, and indeed embracing all these, was the constant anxiety of how best, subject, of course, to supreme authority to administer the affairs of a province with many millions of inhabitants for their benefit. (Cheers.) England, in her supreme confidence in and admiration for her own free institutions had undertaken to educate Oriental people on Western lines, to imbue them with Western modes of though, and to encourage them to admire and strive at Western system of government. We had undoubtedly turned the stream from its old channel between new training walls, and it seemed to him to be a sufficiently difficult and responsible task to secure that the stream should flow dneither so sluggishly as to resemble stagnation, nor so hurriedly as to render it useless, but at such a moderate pace as would secure the greatest benefits to the land through which its course lay, and to the peoples on it-banks. We had deliberately undertaken this important, some might think hazardous, work and it was too late now to turn back or to block the stream. Such an attempt could only result in one of two disasters—either such a flood as would devastate the countries we had meant to benefit, or the gathering of such a volume of adverse opinion as would sweep away in ruinous destruction the impediment and those who had made it. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him, in taking up this post, that to moderate and direct aright the surging rush of English and native opinion as regards the government of India was one to be undertaken in no light-hearted vein, and their friendly and encouraging countenance that night was a he to him which he alone could appreciate. He did not attribute it to more than he ought; it did not prophesy succers that was impossible to foretell; but he believed it was meant to be an assurance to those with whom he was going to live, that they who had entertained him that night, who had known him at Etton Oxford, in the cricket-field in Parliament, and in Government, believed he would try his best to do his duty towards those over the administration of whose affairs he had been placed. (Cheers.)

Mr. E. Stanhope, M.P., said that this gathering represented, besides the personal friends of Lord Harris, those who, being distinguished members of the War Office and Civil Servic, knew from their official relations the services he had rendered in the various offices which he had killed. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Stanhope) willingly bore his tribute to those successes, which were of brilliant augury; and, as a Harrovian, he had much pleasure in coupling the name of the Head Master of Eton (Dr. Warre) with the toast of "The Chairman." (Cheers.)

The Chairman having briefly acknowledged the toast, the company separated.

A PARSEE IN AN ENGLISH DIVORCE CASE.

The case of Headland *v.* Headland—Headland *v.* Headland and Khambatta came up in the English Divorce Court a few days before the mail left.—Mr. H. Bargrave Deane appeared for Mrs. Headland and Mr. Middleton for Mr. Headland. The co-respondent was not represented. These were consolidated matrimonial suits. In the first of them Ellen Headland prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Frederick Headland, on the ground of his adultery and cruelty. In the second Frederick Headland petitioned for a dissolution of the marriage because of his wife's adultery with Bapuji Naoroji Khambatta, a Parsee, now in India. Mr. and Mrs. Headland were married in 1879, and lived happily together till April 1889. Early in 1888 they made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, and he, almost immediately after his introduction to them, commenced visiting at their house in a suburb of London. Evidence was given by a young woman in the petitioner's service, and by a Mr. and Mrs. Harris, who were staying as visitors in Mr. Headland's house from September 1888 to January 1889, that the co-respondent was in the almost daily habit of visiting the respondent soon after her husband left home in the morning for his business in London, of remaining with her for several hours, and of using in conversation with her very improper language. All those witnesses further spoke of actual familiarities between Mrs. Headland and Khambatta; but all admitted on cross-examination that they had not informed Mr. Headland of those proceedings, although in December 1888 he received the co-respondent as a lodger into his house. They spoke of the unseemly conduct being continued after the co-respondent took up his residence in the house; but it was conceded that Mr. Headland was in entire ignorance of it up to Easter 1889. The President found that the charges against the husband were not proved, and on his petition he pronounced a decree *nisi* with costs against the co-respondent.

Major-General Synge proposes to establish a convalescent and training home for discharged and invalided men of the army and navy, and for men on sick furlough. The scheme has the warm approval of the Commander-in-Chief, of Lord Wolseley, and of many other high authorities in the service. Some fifteen hundred poor fellows are annually discharged from the army alone with broken health, sometimes with an insignificant pension, sometimes with none at all. With proper care, many of them might be able to resume their military duties, and those who were not, might be nursed into such health as might enable them to earn their living as civilians, and thus to escape the necessity of accepting that workhouse relief which, of all things, the soldier most dreads. The Government will have none of them, as soon as they develop any tendency to confirmed disease, though this may have been contracted in the Government service, and their misery soon makes them a burden to themselves and a scandal to the nation. Some of the cases which General Synge cites in support of his plea are heart rending, and they involve so much humiliation to readers who belong to the wealthiest country in the world, that it seems unadvisable to give them further publicity.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

In the absence of the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley, Adjutant-General, paid a visit to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on the 13th ult, on the occasion of the award of commissions and distribution of prizes to the Gentlemen Cadets of that Institution. There was a large assemblage of officers and gentlemen, as well as a considerable number of ladies. Prior to the formal proceedings, the cadets went through a number of movements on the Green in front of the Academy, and were inspected by the Adjutant-General. The prize distribution and award of commissions took place in the school of arms.

Major-Gen. Sir R. Harrison, Governor of the Academy, read his report. Of sixty-four candidates who presented themselves for examinations for commissions, sixty-two passed. These joined the Academy; for the most part, in March, 1888. One more batch had still to be passed out under the old system, and then the bifurcation system, which was established in March, 1889, under the recommendations of a committee presided over by Lord Morley, would be in full work. With the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, rifle and pistol galleries had been started for the use of the cadets. The conduct of the gentleman cadets during the past term had been, on the whole satisfactory. But during the past week, he had been compelled to rusticate several young men of indifferent character. The health of the cadets had been, on the whole, good.

Col. A.M. Delavoye, Assistant-Director of Military Education, announced the names of the gentlemen cadets of the first class who had been successful at the recent examination for commissions, who formed up in the following order:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Name.	Marks.	Name.	Marks.
J F W Johnson	37990	H W Gordon	31909
G A Beazeley	34233	E Hingston	31442
H A L Hepper	34264	G E Elkington	31112
A R B Hilderbrand	33989	H J Walker	30171
S H Sheppard	33204	R H Lewis	30066
A F Sargeaunt	32983	N J Hopkins	29707
C W Singer	32269	F P Rundle	29306
G H Boileau	32218	A Rolland	29252

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

L J Hext	28869	J H Paine	22932
H E T Kelly	28750	R St C Harman	22369
P T Fitz Roy	28490	R Waring	22113
R D Wylde	28230	L M Philipotts	21764
C L R Gray	28136	P G Best	21712
E H Willis	28114	W G H Manley	21378
C R B Owen	28030	O F P Parry	21228
A W Curtis	27834	T J Barlow	21117
L T Ashworth	27240	A R Bayly	20962
J G M Watson	27233	R Roper	20775
A O'C Scott	26931	L L Parker	20750
R N Greathed	26375	H M Drake	20557
C H Ziegler	25997	N D Cochrane	20502
G B Hinton	25739	A M R Mallock	20459
F Burge	25618	C A Borrett	19923
D G Probyn	24824	W F T O'Connor	19361
S C C Townsend	24374	L A Smith	18934
Hon H D'O G Gibson	24351	G J L Blayney	18736
F A Wynter	24149	C H Wilson	18107
C Stirling	23937	A S Williams	18021
W B Browell	23492	S D Bullen	16886
G R Fitz R Talbot	23488	C C Donovan	16885
P K Lowes	23179	B Roselin	16884

Col. A. Harness, C.B., R.A., Commandant of the Academy, read the list of prizes and names of the successful competitors, who received their respective prizes at the hands of Lords Wolseley:—

Corp. J. F. W. Johnson—for distinguished proficiency, Pollock medal and memoir; for fortification and geometrical drawing, despatch box; for military topography, travelling clock; for tactics, dressing bag; for chemistry and physics aneroid barometer, thermometer and compass; Corp. H. A. L. Hepper—for landscape drawing, box of moist colours, case of brushes &c.; Corp. A. B. R. Hildebrand—for artillery, dressing bag; Senior Under Officer S. H. Sheppard—for exemplary conduct, regulation sword; Corp. C. W. Singer—for military administration and military law despatch box; Corp. E. Hingston—for drills and exercises, despatch box; Corp. E. Hingston—for drills and exercises despatch box; Col. E. J. Hext—as senior cadet Royal Artillery, Timbs Memorial Scholarship; Corp. R. N. Greathed—for French, field glasses; Corp. C. H. Ziegler—for mathematics and mechanics, travelling clock; Corp. Hon. H. D'O. G Gibson—for gymnastics, travelling clock; Corp. P. K. Lewes and Gentleman Cadet Corp. W. F. T. O'Connor tied for riding-each a saddle; Corp. J. H. Paine—for German, field glasses.

Winners of gymnastic competitions and prizes:—Corp Hon. H. D'O. G. Gibson—gymnastic prize first class: Gentlemen Cadets E. Barnardiston, W. Hudleston, J. C. G. Hankey, R. L. Haymes, C. B. Bonham, D. H. MacNeile, T. Bruce, and R. H. Parker—the gymnastic challenge sheild competed for by teams of eight from each term and won by the Second Term (Third Class) with 438 points out of a possible 500; Gentleman Cadet W. Hudleston—for the highest individual score in the previous competitions, the silver medal.

Viscount Wolseley then addressed the cadets. He expressed his regret at the absence of the Duke of Cambridge. He congratulated the cadets who had passed so successful an examination, and exhorted them of continue their studies after they had left the Academy and in conclusion he wished them all on their embarcation in that which he regarded as the highest of all professions, every possible success (Cheers.)

The cadets then broke up for the vacations which will terminate on March 18.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office,—Feb. 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W R J Brereton, B	Lieut J Philipps, BSC
Mr J Watson, B	Lieut E J E Swayne, BSC
Maj R F Moore, BRE	Col F Middlecoat, MSC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr K D Lyall, B, 1 mo	Lieut R D Angelo, BSC, 6 mo
Mr F C Barnes, B, 6 mo	Lieut W E Brett, MSC, 2 mo
Mr F W Eicke, B, 15 mo	Lieut F Churchill, MSC, 2 mo
Mr J Keddie, B, 3 mo	Brig-Surg J B Lyon, CIE, Bo
Mr P H Martyr, B, 1 year	
Col G Young, BSC, 2 mo	
Captain H F K Waldron, BSC, 7 days	
Lt J J Cronin, BSC, 6 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr F A H Elliott, BCS	Col C J O Chambers, MSC
Mr R H G Irvine, B	Lieut H A D Fraser, MRE
Mr R G Kennedy, B	Mr R Orr, Bo
Mr G Pearson, B	Capt W J Lister, Bo RE
Mr D Kirk, B	Lieut J J O B Sexton, Bo SC
Mr O R Jones, M	
Col C C Campbell, MSC, DSO	Surg-Maj R Caldecott, Bo

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The recently appointed Surgeons on the Indian Establishment will be posted to Presidencies as under:—

Surg H B Melville	...Ben	Surg H W Elphick	...Ben
Surg J C S, Vaughan	...Ben	Surg C H Bedford	...Bo
Surg A L Duke	...Ben	Surg C L Williams	...Mad
Surg J C White	...Ben	Surg W C Vickers	...Mad
Surg J B Smith	...Bo	Surg E L C Smith	...Bo
Surg H F Cleveland	...Ben	Surg T W Shaw	...Bo

Some of these gentlemen will proceed to India in the last troopship of this season: the others by P and O steamer at the beginning of April.

The recently published examples of the growth in America of the fashion of describing individuals by reference to what somebody has called "their sterling qualities" have reminded a correspondent in Philadelphia of another anecdote for which he vouches. Not long since, he tells us, a young and earnest minister supplied a pulpit for one Sunday in a thriving manufacturing town east of the Hudson. He was the guest of a deacon, and as they walked together after the morning service, his host said, "Perhaps, you were not aware that you preached to-day to eighteen millions of dollars?" "No," said the minister, "I was not; but you will go to perdition all the same unless you repent."

Lovely, Delicate, and Pure Complexion, soft and fair hands and arms, are assured to those ladies who use Rowland's Kalydor, which is a most healing soothing, and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, redness, roughness, chaps, irritations, sunburn, tan, cutaneous eruptions, eczema, &c., is the most perfect emollient preparation for softening and beautifying the skin, is most cooling, soothing, and refreshing during hot weather, renders the skin soft, smooth and delicate, and preserves it from the effects of cold winds or hard water. It is warranted to be perfectly free from all greasy substances, lead, mineral, or poisonous ingredients, or oxide of zinc, of which most cosmetics are composed, and which ruin the skin. Rowlands' Odonto is a pure, non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, and prevents decay.—Ask chemists for Rowlands' articles, of 29, Hatton Garden, London.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

The report of the Special Commissioners appointed to inquire into the charges contained in *The Times* the articles published by pamphlets, entitled "Parnellism and Crime," was issued at a late hour on Feb 13th. The report extends over 160 pages, and is signed by the three Commissioners—Sir James Hannen, Mr. Justice Day, and Mr. Justice A. L. Smith. Copious references are made to particular points of evidence given in the course of the protracted inquiry, and the final conclusions adopted by the Commissioners are thus stated:—

I. We find that the respondent members of Parliament collectively were not members of a conspiracy having for its object to establish the absolute independence of Ireland, but we find that some of them, together with Mr. Davitt, established and joined in the Land League organization with the intention by its means to bring about the absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation. The names of those respondents are set out at page 32 of this report.

II. We find that the respondents did enter into a conspiracy by a system of coercion and intimidation to promote an agrarian agitation against the payment of agricultural rents, for the purpose of impoverishing and expelling from the country the Irish landlords, who were styled the "English Garrison."

III. We find that the charge that "when on certain occasions they thought it politic to denounce, and did denounce, certain crimes in public they afterwards led their supporters to believe such denunciation was not sincere" is not established. We entirely acquit Mr. Parnell and the other respondents of the charge of insincerity in their denunciation of the Phœnix Park murders, and find that the "facsimile" letter on which this charge was chiefly based as against Mr. Parnell is a forgery.

IV. We find that the respondents did disseminate the *Irish World* and other newspapers tending to incite to sedition and the commission of other crime.

V. We find that the respondents did not directly incite persons to the commission of crime other than intimidation, but that they did incite to intimidation, and that the consequence of that incitement was that crime and outrage were committed by the persons incited. We find that it has not been proved that the respondents made payments for the purpose of inciting persons to commit crime.

VI. We find as to the allegation that the respondents did nothing to prevent crime and expressed no *bona fide* disapproval, that some of the respondents, and in particular Mr. Davitt, did express *bona fide* disapproval of crime and outrage, but that the respondents did not denounce the system of intimidation which led to crime and outrage, but persisted in it with knowledge of its effect.

VII. We find that the respondents did defend persons charged with agrarian crime, and supported their families, but that it has not been proved that they subscribed to testimonials for, or were intimately associated with, notorious criminals, or that they made payments to procure the escape of criminals from justice.

VIII. We find, as to the allegation that the respondents made payments to compensate persons who had been injured in the commission of crime, that they did make such payments.

IX. As to the allegation that the respondents invited the assistance and co-operation of and accepted subscriptions of money from known advocates of crime and the use of dynamite, we find that the respondents did invite the assistance and co-operation of and accepted subscriptions of money from Patrick Ford, a known advocate of crime and the use of dynamite, but that it has not been proved that the respondents or any of them knew that the Clan-na Gael controlled the League or was collecting money for the Parliamentary Fund. It has been proved that the respondents invited and obtained the assistance and co-operation of the Physical Force party in America, including the Clan-na-Gael, and in order to obtain that assistance, abstained from repudiating or condemning the action of that party.

There remain three specific charges against Mr. Parnell—namely:—

(a) "That at the time of the Kilmainham negotiations Mr. Parnell knew that Sheridan and Boyton had been organizing outrage, and therefore wished to use them to put down outrage."

We find that this charge has not been proved.

(b) "That Mr. Parnell was intimate with the leading Invincibles; that he probably learned from them what they were about when he was released on parole in April, 1882; and that he recognized the Phœnix Park murders as their handiwork."

We find that there is no foundation for this charge. We have already stated that the Invincibles were not a branch of the Land League.

(c) "That Mr. Parnell on 23d January, 1883, by an opportune remittance enabled F. Byrne to escape from justice to France."

We find that Mr. Parnell did not make any remittance to enable F. Byrne to escape from justice.

The two special charges against Mr. Davitt,—viz. (*a*) "That he was a member of the Fenian organization, and convicted as such, and that he assisted in the formation of the Land League with money which had been contributed for the purpose of outrage and crime;" (*b*) "That he was in close and intimate association with the party of violence in America, and was mainly instrumental in bringing about the alliance between that party and the Parnellite and Home Rule Party in America;" are based on passages in *The Times* leading articles of the 7th and 14th of March, 1887. "The new movement was appropriately started by Fenians out of Fenian funds; its 'father' is Michael Davitt, a convicted Fenian." "That Mr. Parnell's 'constitutional organization' was planned by Fenian brains, founded on a Fenian loan, and, reared by Fenian hands."

We have shown in the course of the report that Mr. Davitt was a member of the Fenian organization, and convicted as such, and that he received money from a fund which had been contributed for the purpose of outrage and crime—viz., the Skirmishing Fund. It was not, however, for the formation of the Land League itself, but for the promotion of the agitation which led up to it. We have also shown that Mr. Davitt returned the money out of his own resources.

With regard to the farther allegations that he was in close and intimate association with the party of violence in America, and mainly intrumental in bringing about the alliance between that party and the Parnellite and Home Rule party in America, we find that he was in such close and intimate association for the purpose of bringing about, and that he was mainly instrumental in bringing about the alliance referred to.

All which we humbly report to your Majesty.

James Hannen.
John C. Day.
Archibald L. Smith.

Henry Hardinge Cunynghame, Secretary, Royal Courts of Justice, Feb. 13, 1890.

THE MEMBERS CHARGED.

The names of the members against whom charges and allegations were made are as follows:—

Thomas Sexton	Dr. Joseph Francis Fox
Joseph Gillis Biggar	Michael Conway
Joseph Richard Cox	Luke Patrick Hayden
Jeremiah Jordan	William Abraham
Jas. Christopher Flynn	John Finucane
William O'Brien	Francis A. O'Keefe
Dr. Charles K. D Tanner	Justin M'Carthy
William J. Lane	Timothy M. Healy
James Gilhooly	Joseph Nolan
Joseph E. Kenny	Thomas P. Gill
John Hooper	Daniel Crilly
Charles Stewart

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH FEBRUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, Captain W. Barratt, with the English Mails of the 14th February, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at 9-30 yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Rev and Mrs Hewlett	Mr and Mrs E Simmons
Mrs Mac Brady	Major and Mrs A C Denny
Mr C J Sharpe	Mr R J Gill
Miss Higginson	Mr Geo Nash
Mr W D Low	Mr J Stafford
Rev D S Lyle	Mrs and Miss Le Messurier
Mr J R Hemsley	Miss Kelly
Mr W F Jervis	Mr and Mrs Ballenden
Mr. Allen	Mr R D Dow
Mrs Owen	Miss Carrington
Mr Nundolall Day	Mr Jas Gabbott
Mr Raemerd	Major and Mrs Wilson
Mr J Thomas	Mr J H Edwards
Capt Hickman	Mr Entwistle
Mr and Mrs J R Hunter	The Mother Superior, St Denys' Home
Mrs Sedgwick	Sister Katharine
Lt-Col, Mrs & Miss Sousley	Mr J A Rainsford
Mr Michell Innes	Mr S C Banerjee
Mr Spicer	Mr and Mrs Deacon
Mr Lyall	

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt Stainer	Capt Webster
Hon S M St Clair	Messrs Dawson
Mr and Mrs G Cotton	Mrs Branson
Lt G H Boisragon	Lt Archer
Mr Brandenburg	Col Wilson

FROM NAPLES.

Mr Adamson	Mr and Mrs Boyle
Mr Narayan	Mr and Mrs Le Franc
Mr and Mrs Johnson	

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr C A V Conybeare, M P	Mr Davis, Junr
Mr and Mrs Davis	Miss Davis

FROM VENICE.—Mr Franz Fernandez

FROM ADEN.—Miss Cohen.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

THE fifth session of the present Parliament was opened on Tuesday. In the House of Lords the Queen's Speech—the principle contents of which refer to Ireland—was adopted without protracted discussion. In the House of Commons, however, Sir William Harcourt brought forward, as a question of privilege, the forged letters which appeared in the *Times* of April 18th, 1887. He moved to the effect that the publication of the forged letter in question by the *Times* is a breach of privilege. Sir John Gorst replied on behalf of the Government, and in an animated speech, laid down various reasons to show that it was not for the honour or the dignity of the House of Commons to embark upon the procedure proposed by Sir William Harcourt. He moved an amendment to the effect that the publication in question by the *Times* was not a breach of privilege. The division resulted as follows :—For Sir Wm. Harcourt's motion, 212 ; against, 260—majority against, 48. On Wednesday Mr. T. B. Reyden moved the adoption of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, and the debate which followed occupied the entire time of the House until its adjournment for the day.

Mr. Parker Smith, the Liberal Unionist candidate, has been elected member of Parliament for the Partick Division of Lanarkshire by a majority of 219 votes over his opponent, Sir Charles Tennant. For Mr. Parker Smith there voted 4148 electors, and for Sir Charles Tennant 3929. The interest taken in the election is shown in the fact that the poll is larger by 1388 votes than on the occasion of the last contest in the division.

At a public meeting held in Edinburgh on Wednesday night under the auspices of the local branch of the Imperial Federation League, the Duke of Argyll presided, and a resolution was adopted recognising the power and responsibility of the British Empire, and urging upon the Government to arrange for a second Conference of Colonial representatives as soon as it might be opportune to do so. A letter was read from Lord Rosebery, in which he said that the cause of the federation of the British Empire was one which was moving apace, although it assumed different aspects from time to time.

At a meeting of the Nationalist members on Tuesday, Mr Parnell was re-elected chairman of the party. He briefly addressed his followers, counselling them to give as constant attendance as possible to their Parliamentary duties, because he felt convinced that opportunities would rise during the present session which should not be neglected.

All the bodies of the victims of the great mining disaster near Pontypool in Monmouthshire have been recovered. They have reached the appalling figure of 176. About 70 widows and 230 children have thus been left unprovided for. There have been most painful and distressing scenes at a pit mouth and in the village, in almost every house in which there is one dead. The general funeral of the victims was a moving and most solemn event. A relief fund has been started, and subscriptions are freely flowing in.

The report of the Commissioners who inquired into the cause of the fall of Messrs. Templeton and Co.'s mill on 1st November last at Glasgow was issued from the Scottish Office on Tuesday. After reviewing the evidence of the witnesses and the theories put forward to account for the fall, the Commissioners state as their opinion that it was caused by the weakness of the back wall.

In the February number of the *Review of Reviews* Mr. Stead, in a personal sketch of Mr. Parnell, narrates "a mysterious secret" as to the circumstances under which the forged Parnell letters were offered to him for £1,000 by Mr. Houston, who afterwards disposed of them to the *Times*.

The Local Authority of Fifeshire have ordered for slaughter two herds of cattle—51 and 33 respectively—which have been in contact with diseased animals. The outbreak of the disease is ascribed to the introduction of Shetland cattle to the herds. The valuation of the two herds is £856.

The report of the directors of the Manchester Ship Canal, issued on Tuesday, states that the total capital expenditure on the works amounts to £6,482,347, and the total receipts to £6,052,365. The progress of the works is stated to be most satisfactory.

Paris has been the scene of another curious political episode. A few days ago the Duc d'Orleans, who has just come of age, arrived in Paris, bearing a letter from the Comte de Paris announcing his abdication, and also a manifesto to the French people. He was arrested and on Wednesday sentenced by the Correctional Tribunal of the Seine to two years imprisonment for entering France in violation of the law of June 22, 1882, banishing from the country the families of Pretenders to the French Throne. In a crowded Court the sentence was followed by cries of "Long live the army," "Long live the Duc d'Orleans," to which others rejoined by cries of "Long live the Republic. The President ordered the Court to be cleared, but the gendarmes were absent; and the people voluntarily left the building. Shortly afterwards the smaller Salle des pas Perdus, in which the advocates' robing-room is situated, was invaded by about a thousand persons shouting. "Long live the Duc d'Orleans." Counter, shouts of "Down with the Duke," and "Long live the Republic," were raised and considerable uproar ensued, the guards of the Palais de Justice being powerless to restore order. When the crowd reached the statue of Henry IV. there were cries of "Long live the King," conflicting with cries of "Long live the Republic." Twenty-five arrests were made.

The President of the National League in America has issued an address to members of the League "asking for contributions to aid another effort for Irish freedom." According to Mr. Fitzgerald, "a general election in Great Britain is impending, and two years at most—possibly two months—will bring us face to face with the crisis."

Mail advices received at New York from Japan state that Mount Zoo has been in eruption. Thirty-five villages around the mountain have been destroyed, and the damage is estimated at 3,500,000 dollars.

A frightful disaster is reported from the United States. At Stevenson, Alabama, a farm-house has been burned, and the farmer, his wife, and four children perished in the flames.

By 20 votes to 6, the Manitoba Legislative Assembly have adopted a motion brought forward by the Premier for abolishing the official use of the French language.

OBITUARY.—H. S. Reid, Esq., late B. C. S. ; Col. F. J. Wise, Bo. S. C. ; Earl of Shannon ; Earl Sydney ; Gen Baring ; Hon. J. Macdonald ; Mr. E. Baldwin, M. A. ; Sultan of Zanzibar : Gen. Salamanca ; M. Thiers ; Cardinal Guiseppe Pecci ; Father Ignatius ; Lady Torrens ; Hon. Mrs. Curzon ; Sister Ellen Mary.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every, where at Rs 1 per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo. American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

TUESDAY, Feb. 11.—This afternoon the Fifth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened by Royal Commission. The Commissioners (the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, the Earl of Limerick, Lord Cross, and Lord Knutsford) took their seats in front of the throne, and the Speaker and members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the bar by Black Rod, the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech as follows :—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

My relations with other Powers continue to be of a friendly character.

An armed force under a Portuguese officer was despatched during the autumn from the colony of Mozambique into territory where British settlements had been formed, and where there are native tribes who have been taken under my protection. A collision, attended with bloodshed, took place, and acts were committed inconsistent with the respect due to the flag of this country. The Portuguese Government have now, at my request, promised to withdraw their military forces from the territory in question.

A Conference of the Powers interested in the suppression of the Slave Trade has been convoked at Brussels by the King of the Belgians. I earnestly hope that the results of its deliberations will advance the great cause for which it is assembled.

A Commercial Convention has been concluded with the Khedive of Egypt, and a Provisional Arrangement for the adjustment of pressing fiscal questions has been made with the Government of Bulgaria.

Papers on all these questions will be presented to you.

The Convention concluded by me with the Emperor of Germany and the Republic of the United States with respect to the government of Samoa will be laid before you, together with the Protocols of the conference ; as also a Treaty which has been concluded with the United States for amending the Law of Extradition between the two countries. The latter instrument still awaits the ratification of the Senate.

The disordered condition of Swaziland having rendered it necessary to make provision for the better government of that territory, the independence of which was recognised by the Convention of London, I have, acting in conjunction with the President of the South African Republic, sent a Commissioner to learn the views of the Swazis and of the white settlers.

I shall await with lively interest the result of the conference now being held to discuss the important question of the federation of the Australian Colonies. Any well-considered measure which, by bringing these great colonies into closer union, will increase their welfare and strength, will receive my favourable consideration.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

The estimates of the year for defraying the cost of the government of the country will be laid before you. They have been drawn with a due regard to economy and to the necessities of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

The continued improvement in the State of Ireland, and the further diminution in the amount of agrarian crime, have made it possible very largely to restrict the area in which it is necessary to deal with certain offences by summary process. Proposals for increasing under due financial precaution the number of occupying owners ; for extending to Ireland the principles of local self-government which have already been adopted in England and Scotland, so far as they are applicable to that country ; and for improving the material well-being of the population in the poorer districts, will be submitted to you.

A bill for facilitating and cheapening the transfer of land in England will be again presented to you.

Provisions will be submitted to you for diminishing the difficulty and cost which at present attend the passage of private legislation required for Scotland.

A bill for improving the procedure by which tithe is now levied and for facilitating its redemption, will be laid before you.

I have appointed a Commission to report upon the best means of improving the economic conditions which affect the inhabitants of some parts of the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

Your attention will be invited again to a bill for ascertaining the liability of employers in case of accidents, and to a measure for improving the procedure in winding up insolvent companies under the Limited Liability Acts.

There will be laid before you bills for the consolidation and amendment of the laws with respect to public health in the metropolis, and to the dwellings of the working classes ; and also a bill for the better regulation of savings banks and friendly societies.

Your attention will be directed to the state of the accommodation now provided in camps and barracks, and you will be asked to make better provision for the distribution as well as for the health and comfort of my troops.

I commend you earnestly in the discharge of your high responsibility to the care and guidance of Almighty God.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Queen's Speech, the Speaker bowed and retired, with the members who accompanied him, and the formal opening ceremony was complete.

When the Lord Chancellor subsequently took his seat on the woolsack, at a quarter past four, there was a largely-increased attendance of peers. The Prince of Wales shook hands with the Lord Chancellor and several other peers as he passed to his usual seat on the cross-benches.

NEW PEERS.

Lord Addington, Lord Rathdonnel, Lord Teynham, and Lord Seaton took the oath and their seats on succession to the peerage.

THE ADDRESS.

The Lord Chancellor having again read the Speech from the Throne,

Lord de Ramsey, in moving the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, expressed his warm admiration of the firm and dignified manner in which her Majesty's Government had met the difficulty that had arisen with Portugal. Turning to home affairs, he referred to the encouraging success which had attended the working of the Ashbourne Act, and expressed satisfaction at the proposal to extend its operation. He hailed the prospect of the settlement of the question of tithes, and also the measure promised for the better accommodation of our troops, whose present barracks in some instances he described as being nurseries of typhoid fever. Touching on the revival of trade, he concluded by expressing a hope that the working classes would confine their demands on their employers within the bounds of reason, and not imperil the welfare of themselves and their families by listening to the evil counsels of interested agitators.

Lord. Stradbroke, in seconding the Address, congratulated Lord Salisbury on the success with which he had conducted our foreign relations, and felt sure that the country fully recognised its obligations to him on that account. Adverting to the Anti-Slavery Conference now sitting at Brussels, he trusted that France would consent to waive her objections to the right of mutual search of vessels suspected of carrying on the slave-trade, in order to facilitate the effectual suppression of that nefarious traffic. In regard to Ireland, he traced the improved condition of the country to the just and firm action of the Chief Secretary.

Lord Granville, having expressed the sincere pleasure felt by himself and his colleagues at seeing the leader of the House now restored to health, proceeded to criticise the speech delivered by the Prime Minister at Nottingham in the recess, and defended the late Government from the charges brought against it in respect to the Transvaal war, the fate of General Gordon, the bombardment of Alexandria, and the Penjdeh affair. Coming to the Anglo-Portuguese dispute, he admitted that it was the duty of the Opposition to discuss the question in the calmest possible spirit, but thought it was important that in a case of that kind the action taken by Her Majesty's Government should be as little calculated as possible to excite irritation ; and it would have been better if the Foreign Secretary had omitted from his very able despatches some brilliant sarcasms, which did not strengthen his argument, but tended to wound the susceptibilities of an old ally naturally proud of its colonial history. Lord Granville next asked whether it was intended to hold naval manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, remarking that he did not see a sufficient practical object for making that point the centre of the evolutions ; while, on the other hand, it might cause some friction in the mind of Spain. He also inquired whether the mission of Sir Lintorn Simmons to the Vatican, however good in itself, was strictly legal. He noticed the omission from the Queen's Speech of all mention of the Sugar Convention, and hoped that might be taken as an indication that the Convention was abandoned. Inquiring when the report of the Special Commission would be laid before Parliament, he expressed the opinion that Mr. Parnell had not received entirely fair treatment at the hands of the Government. As to Ireland he had no doubt that there was an improvement in its condition, but he warned the Government against the serious delusions that by severe repression and continued exceptional legislation they could solve the very difficult problems presented by the state of that country.

Lord Salisbury, after complimenting the mover and seconder of the Address on their able speeches, thanked Lord Granville warmly for the extremely kind way in which he had alluded to his convalescence. Alluding to the criticisms on his Nottingham speech, he regarded it as a compliment to the policy of the Government that the leader of the Opposition had been obliged, in the dearth of other materials, to go back to the ancient history of the Majuba Hill peace, the bombardment of Alexandria, and similar events. As to the mission of Sir J. L. Simmons to the Vatican, the Government had examined the matter and satisfied themselves that it was open to no objection on the score of legality. The mission purely concerned the affairs of Malta, where we were bound to maintain the Roman Catholic religion, and questions therefore arose which had naturally to be settled with the head of the Roman Catholic Church. With respect to events in East Africa, the papers laid on the table of the House would show that Portugal had been warned again and again during the last two years that it was impossible for this country to accept the claim which Portugal made, either to the territory occupied by tribes under Her Majesty's protection or to that occupied by British settlers on the Shire and in Nyassaland. But for the armed expedition of Major Serpa Pinto, the sanguinary collisions, and the hauling down of the British flag, Her Majesty's Government would have been ready to leave matters to more leisurely negotiation ; but it was impossible to allow the natives to believe that this country was incapable of defending the tribes under its protection and the British missionaries and traders settled in those regions. There was, moreover, a danger that if a longer time had been given for considering our demand the decision would have passed from the councils of State to the councils of the populace in the streets of Lisbon ; and in promptly applying the additional pressure they felt to be necessary, Her Majesty's Government really had done what was best for the interests both of Portugal and of humanity. As to manœuvres at Gibraltar, he did not know at present whether they would take place ; but though he thought the noble lord's fears were rather exaggerated on that head, the considerations he had suggested would be carefully considered by the Admiralty. The ratification of the Sugar Convention was not due till the end of next year ; it must depend on the co-operation of the Powers which were the principal consumers of sugar ; and, unfortunately matters in that respect were not now quite as favourable as at this time last year. Turning to the situation in Ireland, he quoted statistics to prove that agrarian crime and boycotting had already received a severe and exemplary blow. It was, of course, impossible in a few years to undo the evil work of centuries of hesitating government in Ireland ; but all history taught that it was only under the shadow of a just and firm administration that harmony and goodwill could be expected to grow up, even after the lapse of generations, in a country inhabited by antagonistic races and hostile creeds.

The Address was then agreed to, and their lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes past six.

ANGLO-INDIAN TROOPS AMONG THE SOMALIS.

THE following news of the massacre of a detachment of our troops in Somaliland is extracted from a letter by Count Pennazi, dated Aden, Jan. 29, 1890, and published in the *Daily News*. He says massacres on the way to Harrar are now becoming frequent :—

When writing lately about the massacre of two French missionaries and two Greek merchants at Ensa, some few hours distant from Zeila, on the way to Harrar, I foresaw a gloomy future for those who intend to traverse the country of the Issa-Somalis. I was unfortunately not mistaken, and the day before yesterday a double piece of bad news reached us here, and proved the justice of my fears. A caravan belonging to Messrs. Pinot and Barloli, French subjects, taking goods and arms to Shoa, was attacked and massacred on the road from Ras Gibuti to Harrar, where it is joined by the road from Zeila. The Frenchmen and their numerous escort were killed, and the caravan sacked by the Issa-Somalis. This fact becomes more serious because the Somalis have made themselves masters of not a few arms and much ammunition intended for Menelek, which will be used in committing new excesses, devastating the country, and disturbing the English expedition, which is marching slowly or trying to march into the interior.

Captain Neville lately fell into an ambuscade of Somalis. He is commander of the squadron of Indian Cavalry charged with reconnoitring. A javelin thrown touched the captain's leather shoulder-strap and pierced his horse's neck, which was killed. A second javelin hit the captain, as he fell with his horse and slightly wounded his arm. But he was able to dash at his assailant and make him prisoner. The English tactics seem to consist in making strong reconnaissances, with the aim not only of taking hostages, but of capturing all the cattle of the Issas, with the object of subjecting them by famine. Last Thursday Captain Neville, who had escaped death so lately, effected a brilliant operation, making several prisoners and capturing some hundreds of cattle which he confided to the care of a picket of twelve men of his regiment. It was truly imprudent. In Africa an enemy is never so near as when he seems far away. One would say that the natives have the power of rendering themselves invisible, so well do they know how to make use of the earth and the rare bushes, and this fact has been lately confirmed by the sad event which happened but a few hours ago.

"A very few hours after Captain Neville had confided his prize as described above, the sub-officer who commanded the pickets prepared to pass the night at a place called Arish, where he could water the beasts in his charge. Whether the men were careless, or the attack of the Somalis swift and sudden, the fact is that towards midnight the whole detachment was massacred and the cattle taken away. This fact has made a great sensation at Aden, all the more because the Indian cavalry is well known for its courage and discipline. England is now seriously engaged in this region. I do not doubt that her aim will be reached, but not without difficulty, for the Somali race is not easily dominated, and it has two great allies in the climate and the nature of the soil of their native land."

CHILDREN IN SUMMER.

OF all the vexatious problems that ever present themselves for settlement within the sacred precincts of home, none are at times more perplexing and distressing than that of how to feed the baby. The following letter from a trained nurse appeared in a contemporary ; and as nurses are ever with the invalids, their observations are oftimes deserving of more attention than they receive. We reproduce the communication "verbatim et literatim."

"I notice that in your recent article on "Children in Summer' you recommend the giving of peptonized milk to infants recovering from summer diarrhœa and I want you to let me say, for the benefit of your readers of how great advantage I have found this plan of giving milk already partially digested to babies deprived of their natural nourishment, of whom it has been my lot to nurse a large number, both in sickness and in health. On account of the amount of casein or cheesy matter present, cow's milk has to be diluted with equal parts of water for the little infant of a few weeks ; but even so diluted, the addition of acid shows that the milk is thrown into heavy curds which are tough and indigestible, instead of forming fine feathery flakes, as is the case with human milk. Now, the zymine peptonizing powders, which are made from the digestive ferments of certain animals act upon the milk so as to partially digest it, and cause it to flake in the same way as mother's milk, while not interfering with the flavour, but leaving it sweet and palatable. As you have not given the recipe for preparing milk in this way, permit me to do so :—

'Into a clean jar or bottle pour a pint of fresh milk, half-pint of cold water, and one of Fairchild's Peptonizing Powders. Set in water as hot as the hand can bear, and let it stand for twenty minutes, shaking occasionally. It may now be used. When not for immediate use, it should be boiled for two or three minutes, or else kept on ice, to prevent the milk from becoming bitter, keep in a cool place. (Boiling stops peptonization permanently, cold simply suspends it).

"Professor Gamgee, M. D., F. R. S. has said : Peptonized milk can almost invariably be supported by the stomach, though it reject all other aliment' ; and my experience has fully borne out this statement. both in the case of feeble infants and of older children suffering from wasting diseases. For children of a year and upwards I have found the following recipe for beef-tea of the greatest possible service. The quantity given varies from a teaspoonful at a time, according to the age and condition of the little one :—

"Add a quarter of a pound of 'very finely minced lean beef to half-a-pint of cold water. Cook over a gentle fire, stirring till it boils well. Add half-a-pint more of cold water, and the cup-like depression in the cork six times full of Zymine, and four times full of bicarbonate of soda. Set in a warm place (100 degs. Fahr.) for three hours, shaking, occasionally, then boil quickly for two or three minutes. It should be strained or clarified with white of an egg. Season to suit the taste, adding condiments as permissible

"I hope you will not think it presumptious of me to write to you on this matter, but I think my experience may be of some use to others. I enclose my name and address, and thanking you for many hints I have got from your paper,—I am, yours truly, "A TRAINED NURSE."

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN M.P.

AT Richmond (Surrey) Petty Sessions on Wednesday, Elizabeth Vincent, a young lady of prepossessing appearance, living at Richmond, was charged with attempting to murder Mr. Isaacs, M.P., by shooting at him. Mr. St. John Wontner prosecuted.

Prisoner, upon being placed before the Magistrates, loudly exclaimed that it was all an accident and cried and shrieked loudly.

Major Isaacs, M.P., said in reply to Mr. Wontner—I have been intimately acquainted with defendant for some years. Some time back I made her a settlement on her child of £2,000, and £1,000 to her to go into business and £500 deposit on the house in which she resided. She took a house at 110, Church Road, Richmond, and I received on or about October 5 a letter from her. In consequence of that I went to the house in question and found her there. She admitted me into the house. I went with her into the dining-room. So far as I know there was nobody else in the house. She locked the door as we entered. When we got into the dining-room she produced a paper, which she said I should have to sign. I read the paper, and tore a piece of it off. What was left was a promise on my part to do certain things, and this I signed. At the time I signed the paper she had a revolver in her hand, which she had previously taken out of a drawer. She said she would shoot me unless I signed the paper. I ultimately signed the paper, being induced to do so by fear. Defendant afterwards asked me to sign cheques to the amount mentioned on the paper. I replied that I had not my cheque-book, whereupon she produced some half-sheets of notepaper, with penny stamps on each. She said that would do quite as well, and that I must sign the cheques on those sheets of paper. I then saw it was necessary for me to take action. I declined to sign, and then made for the defendant for the purpose of getting the pistol out of her hand. I attempted to close with her, when she pointed the pistol at my head and fired. I threw up my arms as she fired, and received a bullet in the arm. But for the arm the bullet would have entered my head. I then succeeded in getting the pistol from her hand. Defendant shrieked, upon which I heard a violent kicking at the dining-room door ; and a demand to be admitted. The door was opened by defendant, and a young gentleman entered. I had seen his likeness before, but did not know him personally. He asked what all this meant, and demanded who and what I was. I replied that he had better ask the lady. By this time I was getting faint from loss of blood and pain. The bullet is still in my arm. I asked for a little brandy, which the defendant was good enough to give me. I then left, and I was accompanied by the young man. I had some conversation with him and then returned to town. I was attended by my own doctor. I could not get up for a week. I have lost the use of three of my fingers since the bullet has been in my arm. On December 30 I had a visit from the young man referred to.

Cross-examined.—Witness was not aware that it was an accident. He did not say, "I'm damned if you shall have it," and then chase her round the table. She might have expressed regret. She kissed him and then put the pistol on the table. He did not recollect kissing the defendant. He had known her since she was fifteen years of age.

Defendent here asked witness whether he seduced her by violence when she was eighteen.

Witness said he knew nothing about the age. He was willing to admit that he had seduced her. He gave her a paper promising her £400 a year during his life.

Detective-Sergeant Vihey, who arrested the defendant said she stated she had been offered £8,500 the previous day. She said she was to be bound not to molest him again. She refused the offer. The defendant was remanded, bail being refused.

BRITISH RESIDENTS IN PALESTINE ATTACKED AND ROBBED BY ARABS.

THE REV J. HOWELL, of Mountain Ash, in a letter to the *Daily News*, gives the following particulars of an outrage on British residents in Palestine :—

"On my arrival at Jaffa on Tuesday morning, Jan. 21, I came across an English gentleman who, with his wife and others, had been attacked and robbed by Arabs at a place situated at a distance of about two hours from Jaffa. The gentleman is Mr. Richard Webb, a native of Oxfordshire, who had resided for five years at Mount Lebanon, in the district of Beyrout. On Jan. 8 he and his wife left Beyrout for Jaffa, accompanied by five camels laden with luggage. Mr. Webb, on their arrival at Caifa, called at the British Consulate there for advice, and with the intention of having the protection of soldiers during the remainder of the journey if necessary. According to Mr. Webb's account, the Consul assured him there was no need of anything of the kind. No one had been attacked on this road during the past eight years. On the afternoon of the second day of their journey, at a lonely place between the sea on the one hand and tall cliffs on the other, they were overtaken by powerful Arabs on horseback with disguised faces, and armed with guns, swords, spears, and bludgeons. The assailants demanded possession of all their valuables, and attacked them first of all with their bludgeons. Mr. Webb fired a revolver twice into the air, hoping to frighten them ; but the firing only infuriated them. They then drew their spears, and Mr. Webb was seriously wounded on the head, his thigh, and his hand. The robbers not only took all the money Mr. Webb had, but also stripped him of all his clothes, excepting his trousers and boots. They also took all the upper garments of Mrs. Webb, and all she had, excepting a watch which she had hidden in her bosom, and one of her earrings. But for the earnest pleading of Mrs. Webb, who can speak Arabic perfectly, on behalf of her husband, it is more than probable that they would have murdered him. It was with the greatest difficulty that the chief of the robbers, with drawn sword, succeeded in keeping off his companions and saved Mr. Webb's life. After taking all they could of what was of any value, they then went for the camels, which were some distance behind, and seized their luggage. It was altogether a loss of £200 to Mr. Webb. Mr. Webb was too much weakened by loss of blood and pained by his wounds to go on to Jaffa before the following day, where he was received into the English hospital. One of the robbers has been captured, and strong hopes are entertained of the arrest of his accomplices. It is to be hoped that, for the sake of the safety of the many visitors here from many lands, the authorities will exert themselves energetically and successfully."

THE EXPLOSION ON THE BARRACOUTA.

A SERIOUS boiler accident occurred on Friday (7th ultimo) on board H. M. S. Barracouta. This is the third misadventure which has befallen the ship during her trials. First her steering gear broke down, then her engines were found faulty and had to be repaired, and now they have failed again. Leaving Sheerness Harbour on Friday morning, the ship was put upon her eight hours' trial about half-past seven. All went well until she was off Margate, when flashes issued in great volume from the furnaces in the port stokehold, causing the men to beat a hasty retreat into the engine-rooms. The boilers at the time were working at a pressure of 150lb., and a half-inch of air pressure was used with the fan engines. Until a searching examination is made of the port boiler, it is impossible to state what was the real cause of the catastrophe, but it is supposed that it was due to the sudden expansion and contraction of the tube-plates, which thus caused an escape of water and steam into fire-box, forcing the flames out of the furnaces into stokehold. As soon as the flames and smoke had subsided, it was found that ten men were injured, three of them being in the employment of the contractors, three dockyard men, and four sailors belonging to the Royal Navy. There was not sufficient material on board to bind up the wounds of the men, and Commander Osborne and Lieut. Steele promptly took off their white shirts, which were cut up into bandages. The stokers also spontaneously came forward with their towels and bags, which were utilised for the same purpose. Three of the men have since died in hospital. The port boiler was used by the ship on her return voyage to Sheerness, and worked well with a pressure of 75lb. of steam (half of the pressure at the time when the accident occurred). This would seem to negative the idea that the boiler has received any serious injury. It was not therefore an ordinary case of a boiler explosion. The Barracouta is one of four new cruisers designed for the Government by Mr. W. H. White, director of naval construction, the other ships of this type being the Barossa, the Blanche, and the Blonde. The Barracouta was launched at Sheerness Dockyard in April last.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s, 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE ARRE T AND IMPRISONMENT OF THE DUC D'ORLEANS.

ON Feb. 10 in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Cazenove de Pradine moved the repeal of the law of June 22, 1886, banishing from France the families of pretenders to the French throne. The speaker described the law as an exceptional measure which wounded patriotic sentiment and prevented the descendant of an illustrious and warlike race from serving his country. He demanded urgency for his motion. M. Thevenet, Minister of Justice, opposed the proposal, declaring that it was not just, after certain alliances, of which the Chamber was aware, that the Government should abrogate the Banishment Laws. The Minister concluded by accepting an immediate debate on the motion, which after being supported by speeches from M. M. de Lamarzelle and Robert Mitchell, was rejected by 328 against 171 votes.

On Feb. 12 the Duc d'Orleans was again before the 8th Chamber of Police Correctionelle, and his appearance caused considerable sensation in Paris. Long before eleven o'clock, says the *Times* correspondent, every part of the court room was packed. Two-thirds of these seated in the body of the room were barristers. About forty or fifty ladies were present. Behind the Bench the whole space was filled with magistrates, who came to hear the proceedings. No spot was left unoccupied. Even that between the Bench and the Bar was crowded. Among those present were the Duc de Loynes, the Marquis de Beauvoir, Count Emmanuel d' Harcourt, the Duc de la Rochefoucauld Doudeauville, the Duc de la Tremouille, General de Charette, General de Geslin, Count de Lasteyrie, Count d'Haussonville, the Duc and Duchesse Decazes, the Comtesse de Beaumont, the Princesse de Leon, the Comtesse de la Ferronnays, Prince Poniatowski, and M. Buffet, the ex-Minister.

At five minutes past twelve the three magistrates, M. Tardiff, the President, M. Moleux, and M. du Desert, took their seats. The Public Prosecuter was M. Cabat. The President declared the court open, and ordered the Duke to be brought in. He entered, accompanied by Colonel Perceval, his military tutor, and took his place in the dock, to the left front of the Bench, where he was visible to all those present. He shook hands with Maitre, Rousse and Maitre Limbourg, his counsel, turned to the audience, made a slight bow to several of his friends whom he recognised. The President then said :—

"Monsieur le Duc d'Orleans, the Court not being composed, of the same magistrates, I am obliged to recommence your examination. Your name is Louis Philippe Robert, Duc d'Orleans, you were born at Twickenham, you are the eldest son of the Comte de Paris and the grandson of Louis Philippe, who reigned in France up to Feburary 24, 1848. You are acquainted with the law which prohibits the heads and the direct heirs of reigning Houses from residing one French territory. You were arrested on February 7 in Paris, where your presence constitutes an offence."

The Duke, having accepted these statements, was then asked what explanation he had to give. In reply, he said in a very distinct and calm voice, which was well heard all over the room :—

"Monsieur le President, I beg permission to address you in simple language. I came to France in order to be a private soldier. I do not meddle with politics; that has to do with my father, whose respectful son and faithful servant I am. I did not go to the Chamber, but to the recruiting office. I knew what I exposed myself to. That did not stop me. I love my country ; is that a fault ? I wanted to serve in the French army ; is that a crime ? No. Therefore I am not guilty, and I do not require to be defended. I thank my counsel for their devotedness, and I beg they will not defend me. I have no need of indulgence, and I ask no clemency. I have learnt in exile to honour the French magistracy. I respect its decisions. But if I am condemned I am sure of the judgment of 200,000 conscripts of my class and of that of all worthy people. They, I am sure, will acquit me."

At the conclusion of this declaration there was considerable applause, which was checked by the President, who said :—"The Court has no right to criticise or discuss the law. Its duty is to apply it to all with impartiality, without passion, and without weakness."

M. Cabat, Public Persecutor, then addressed the Court, and was followed by Maitre Rousse for the Prince.

The magistrates then retired, and after a quarter of an hour's deliberation, after stating the grounds, gave judgment as follows :—

"On these grounds the tribunal declares Louis Philippe Robert, Duc d'Orleans, guilty of having, on February 7, 1890, at Paris, contravened the provisions of the law of June 22, 1885, and applying to him Articles I and 3 of the said law, condemns him to two years imprisonment and condemns him to the costs."

When the sentence was read there was a noisy demonstration in favour of the Duke, with cries of "Vive d'Orleans !" and "Vive la Roi !" mingled with some cries of "Vive la Republique !" The Duke was immediately removed by the private passage by which he had entered, and the audience slowly dispersed. In the outer hall many of the barristers and other royalists repeated their cries of "Vive la Roi !" About fifty conscripts with their numbers on their caps had entered this hall shouted "Vive la Republique!" About one hundred junior barristers replied with cries of "Vive le Duc d'Orleans !" and Vive la Liberte!" The demonstrations were continued outside the Palace of Justice but the police then interferred and made several arrests. The demonstrators next assembled in front of the statue of Henry IV in order to place on it. They waved their hats, shouted "Vive, la Liberte !" "Vive le Duc!" and threw at the base of the statue magnificent wreath of lilacs, tulips, and roses. There were clamours for the wreath to be placed at the feet of Henry IV., and several persons were getting over the railings in order to place it there when the police came up and arrested five of them They also took away the wreath. A large number of people looked on at these proceedings without evincing anything more than curiosity. Altogether nineteen arrests were made. The whole of the prisoners were liberated in the evening.

It is stated that the Duc d' Orleans has declared to his counsel that he will not appeal against the sentence of the Correctional Tribunal.

The Comte de Paris has telegraphed from Porto Rico —"I think of my dear prisoner and my heart is with him." This message implies neither approval or disapproval

The political significance of the Prince's step is regarded by the French press as considerable. When he was first arrested it was rumoured in Paris that he had brought a manifesto to the French people, and that his father, the Comte de Paris, had abdicated in his favour. This, however, has since been contradicted, and the Prince says that his family knew nothing of his plan. The Comte de Paris arrived at Porto Rico on Feb. 8, where he would hear for the first time of the death of his father-in-law, the Duc de Montpensier, and of the arrest of his son. In Madrid, however, it seems to be believed that the Prince's action was arranged at a family council of the Duc de Montpensier and the Orleans Princes at San Lucar a few weeks ago, before the Comte de Paris's departure for America.

The French Conservatives of almost all sections highly approve of the step, except that the Chambord school think it too much a leaf taken out of General Boulanger's book. M. de Cassagnac and other Bonapartist who have supported the Boulangist cause think that the young Prince's action may spread the notion that France has at length found the manly mind she wants. The Republican papers ridicule the whole affair.

Legitimist society, previous to his imprisonment, flocked to call on the Prince, but only his near relations the Chartres family (to one of whom he is betrothed) and his friend, the Duc de Luynes, were admitted The luxurious nature of the meals sent in from a neighbouring restaurant excited a good deal of ridicule, and the waiters and cooks were prohibited from giving any information to the press.

The intelligence of the arrest of the Duc d' Orleans has been received in Berlin with much equanimity. The comments of the German press are, indeed, not without a touch of sarcasm. The Nordde entche for instance, says:—"If the arrest is a case of martyrdom, the circumstances under which it took place exclude all doubt as to the Duke having sought that fate." The National, Berliner, ageblatt, and most of the other papers think the object of the Duke was to seize the opportunity of his coming age to make his name known to the world, and that he deemed a touch of martyrdom the best means for this purpose. The general feeling in Berlin is expressed by a writer, who says:—"The question is how long the French Government will think it worth while to keep the Duke in limbo. The adventure is sure to end in quite

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S

CAPSULES

of Copaiba & Cubebs

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S

Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S

CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40 rue Bonaparte, PARIS

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

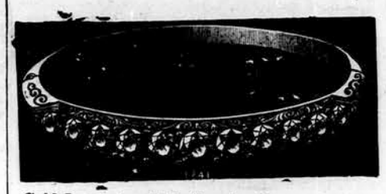
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

THE Illustrations below are a few Specimens of their Extensive and Varied Stock of Bangles and Bracelets. Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., solicit the favour of an early inspection by intending Purchasers. :—

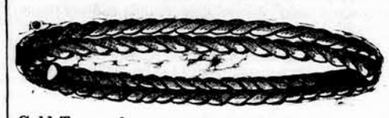


Gold Bracelet, artistically set with 13 very fine Brilliants, Rs. 850.

Gold Bangles, set with fine pearls, in various designs, from Rs. 55, or from Rs. 110 per pair in case.

Gold "Daisy" Bangles, set with fine pearls, from Rs. 30, or from Rs. 60 per pair in a case.

Plain and Fancy Gold Bangles as above, in great variety, from Rs. 35.



Gold Tw ,close or open patterns, from Rs. 45, or from Rs. 90 per pair.

Gold Bands, plain, engraved, or fluted, from Rs. 50.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'

Transparent

SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other."

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies ailed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, LATE THEODOR KNAUST,

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAMPS!

PUNKAHPROOF

HANGING, TABLE AND WALL LAMPS, FOR DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, &c., &c.

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.

No. 6785.

LANTERNS!

STORMPROOF

STREET LAMPS, VERANDAH LAMPS, AND EVERY KIND OF LANTERN OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLE & MANUFACTURE, EXPRESSLY MADE FOR THIS COUNTRY.

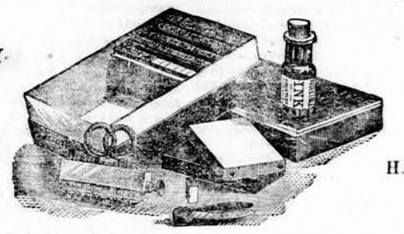
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST sent free by Post to the Mofussil.

METAL BODIED RUBBER TYPE!

JUST THE THING FOR EVERY FAMILY!

PATENT METAL-BODIED RUBBER TYPE.

PERFECTLY CLEAR, BLACK, AND INDELIBLE.



PRINTS VISITING CARDS HANDSOMELY.

THE MOST PERFECT OUTFIT FOR FAMILY PRINTING EVER PRODUCED.

A New and Radical Improvement in

CLOTHING MARKERS!

A RECENTLY PATENTED INVENTION

For RUBBER FACING METAL TYPE, enables us to offer a most complete and satisfactory Outfit for Printing Cards, Labels, &c., Marking Books, and other articles, and especially for

INDELIBLY MARKING UPON LINEN,

WITH ELEGANCE, CLEARNESS AND PERMANENCY UNSURPASSED, AND AT THE SAME TIME REQUIRING THE LEAST POSSIBLE AMOUNT OF SKILL OR TROUBLE

Rs. 7 BUYS A FAMILY OUTFIT,

Consisting of 110 pieces of PATENT METAL-BODIED RUBBER TYPE, with Holder, Ink, &c sufficient to set up and print any name, and change any number of times.

BLOOMFIELD & Co.,

RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURERS,

20, CHURCH-GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

(LATE BANGALORE).

Send for our Illustrated Price List, and when ordering, particular care should be taken that the Name, Address, &c., is very legibly written.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE

Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

HAMILTON & CO.,

(OF CALCUTTA),

WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

HANDSOME CARRIAGES, CLOCKS & TIME-PIECES,

IN NEAT MOROCCO LEATHER CASES.

	Cash Rs.	a.
HANDSOME CARRIAGE CLOCK, 6 inches high, in ornamental burnished & frosted gilt case, richly gilt and enamelled dial, bold black figures & hands, striking on Cathedral toned Gong	115	0
NEAT CARRIAGE CLOCK, 6 inches high, in massive, plain, burnished gilt case, white enamelled dial, bold black figures and hands, striking on Cathedral toned Gong	115	0
HANDSOME CARRIAGE CLOCK, 5½ inches high, in neat, plain, burnished gilt case, richly gilt and enamelled dial, bold black figures and hands, striking on Cathedral toned Gong	80	0
NEAT CARRIAGE CLOCK, 5½ inches high, in plain, burnished gilt case, white enamelled dial, bold black figures and hands, striking on Cathedral-toned Gong	75	0
VERY HANDSOME CARRIAGE TIME-PIECE, 5 inches high, in ornamental burnished & frosted gilt case, richly gilt and enamelled floral dial, neat black figures and hands	52	0
HANDSOME CARRIAGE TIME-PIECE, 5 inches high, in ornamental & burnished frosted gilt case, white enamelled dial, bold black figures and hands	40	0
NEAT CARRIAGE TIME-PIECE, 5½ inches high, in plain, burnished gilt case, white enamelled dial, bold black figures and hands	52	0
PRETTY CARRIAGE TIME-PIECE, 4½ inches high, in plain burnished gilt case, white enambelled dial, bold black figures and hands	32	0

The Prices quoted are for Prompt Cash Payment or V. P. P. Ten per cent. will be added if credit be given.

Stephens' Inks

Noted all over the World for their Fluidity, Intensity and Durability.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 2d. in the Shilling. *Mention this Paper.*

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.

ATKINSON'S

EAU DE TOILETTE DE LONDRES.

Unsurpassed for refreshing and softening the skin, and an exceedingly choice Perfume for the Handkerchief. An entirely new article prepared exclusively by the Inventors.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON,

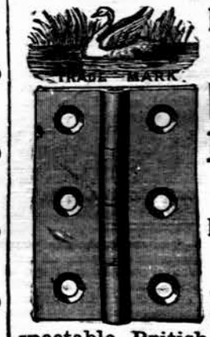
24, Old Bond Street, London.

Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Gothick Lyre," with Address in full.

SAFEST DRINK

IN A HOT CLIMATE.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN SEARY at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.—PARIS: MESSRS. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.